

EDUCATION

Port St. George, September 26, 1924.

For the satisfaction of the Public Department, No. 253, dated the 15th August 1924, as published at page 924 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th August 1924, the following will be subjoined:—

The following notification of the Government of the United Provinces, dated the 16th July 1924, is republished:—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Y. of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares as to be fastened to His Majesty all copies whenever found of *Bandit Bhai Durgam's Hindi Booklet Nos. III, IV, V and VI*, published by Bhai Nath Kedia, Bhandi Parbat Kewari, 326, Harrison Road, Calcutta, and printed at the South Press, Calcutta, and also all other copies of, or extracts from, the same and/or, wherever printed, mentioned in the said notice, in the opinion of the Local Government, contain seditious matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

NOTIFICATIONS

Port St. George, September 11, 1924.

No. 362.—The following notification of the Government of the United Provinces, dated the 16th August 1924, is republished:—

No. 423 THE-473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Y. of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares as to be fastened to His Majesty all copies whenever found, of the pamphlet, No. 1, Volume I of the journal in English entitled "The Government of India," dated July 1924, published by the Government Party of Great Britain, 14, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2, and also all other copies of, or extracts from, the same issue, whenever printed, inasmuch as the said issue, in the opinion of the Local Government, contains seditious matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

E. M. GAWNE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, September 13, 1924.

No. 363.—The following words will be inserted, at the end of the Part I of the Public Department notification No. 253 at page 924 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 26th August 1924:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. H. B. Jackson, J.C.S., having resigned his officiating appointment.

K. E. MEERFORBANKS,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLIESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, September 16, 1924.

No. 364.—The High Commissioner for India has granted extension of leave for six days to the Right Reverend E. H. M. Walker, D.D., Bishop of Malacca.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, September 18, 1924.

No. 365.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. F. Burton, F.S.A., F.R.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mark's Church, Berpore.

Port St. George, September 19, 1924.

No. 366.—Commander A. T. Godfrey, R.N.R. (Retired), to be a Lay Trustee of the English Church, Telukmen, via Mr. D. W. Jones who left the station.

No. 367.—Mr. R. G. King, D.S.S., to be Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Cuddalore, to fill an existing vacancy.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Port St. George, September 23, 1924.

No. 368.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1923, the Government sanction the issue of a license to the undersigned at the station of Malacca in accordance with the provisions under the administration of the Government of Malacca, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Reverend Thomas Charles Wilton of the London Mission residing at Kuala is the holder of license in the District of Cuddalore.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

No. 161.—MR. H. T. A. Poulton, Agents Atty, Superintendent, Finance Department to act as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, during the absence of Mr. Mahesh V. Rajakrishna Ayyar esqrs.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Part 36, G.O., September 23, 1924.

No. 161.—The following telegram, dated the 20th September 1924, from the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, to the Assistant General, Madras, is published:—

Rate of exchange applicable to contribution to Indian Civil Service, etc., funds during October 1924, under the September 1924 L.C., amounts to half paise per rupee. Proceedings admissible as exchange remittances otherwise as before until during the next month, when one and a half paise per hundred rupees subject to maximum rupees thirty-two and a half only (No. 51-12-0).

Part 37, G.O., August 26, 1924 (G.O. No. 251, Finance).

No. 165.—The Government direct that the rules appended to these proceedings shall be observed in regard to the accounting and audit of court-fees realized by village courts under the rules made under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, as amended by Madras Act II of 1920, issued in G.O. No. 512, Law (General), dated 2nd March 1922.

APPENDIX.

REVENUE.

Procedure to be followed for the accounting of court-fees realized by village courts.

1. All fees leviable under rules 57, 58, 60 and 61 of the rules made under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, as amended by Madras Act II of 1920 issued in G.O. No. 512, Law (General), dated the 2nd March 1922, shall be collected by the village courts; and a receipt shall be given to the payee.

2. The fees so collected shall be remitted to the nearest treasury within the Revenue district with the least possible delay and credited to Provincial Revenues under "XVII. Administration of Justice—Court fees realized in each—Fees realized by village courts in civil cases—Fees realized by village courts in criminal cases", according as the fees credited relate to civil or criminal cases.

3. The village court shall maintain a cash book and a receipts book showing the dates on which the fees were collected and to which they were credited to the treasury.

4. Each process in respect of which a fee is leviable shall bear an endorsement by the village court to the effect that the proper fee has been levied thereon, the amount in each case being specified.

5. On or before the 15th May of each year, the District Treasury officer shall forward to the District Judge a statement of court fees realized by village courts in civil cases and remitted to the treasury during the preceding official year. A similar statement in respect of criminal cases shall be sent to the District Magistrate.

Note.—In cases where the jurisdiction of District Magistrate and District Judge is concurrent, the Treasury officer should maintain separate accounts for the several courts and forward the returns to the District Judge or the District Magistrate concerned.

6. The Collector of the district shall arrange for a half-yearly inspection by his sub-divisional officers of the accounts maintained by the village courts in his district.

R. W. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government.

Part 37, G.O., September 23, 1924.

No. 166.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sl. No. 4th September 1924.

No. F-120-II-C-5-3.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 611 of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the majority of members of the Council of India on the 26th day of August 1924, hereby makes, with effect from the 1st January 1925, the following amendment to the Finance Act, 1920, namely:—

For Rule 28 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

(1) In the case of a Government servant holding any post substantially who is appointed to a position in another post shall not draw salary (or any amount of the officiating appointment) unless it is one of those enumerated in the schedule to this Act, or unless it involves the assumption of duties or responsibilities of greater importance than, or of a different character from, those attaching to the substantive post.

"Provided that the local Government may exempt from the application of this Rule any service other than an all India service, which is not appointed in a fixed scale and in which a system of senior promotion from grade to grade is in force at the time of the coming into force of these Rules; Provided further that the Government-General in Council may exempt posts outside the ordinary line of a service the holders of which may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Rule and subject to such conditions as the Government-General in Council may prescribe, be granted the same pay (whether with or without the extra allowance, if any, attached to such posts) as they would have received if still in the ordinary line."

"(4) For the purpose of this Rule an officiating post shall not be deemed to terminate if of greater responsibility or of a different character if the officiating post is on the same scale of pay as the substantive post. Any law posts are not to be on the same scale of pay where they fall within a cadre or a class in a cadre, each cadet class having been created in order to fill all posts involving degrees of responsibility in a service or establishment in a group of establishments; so that the pay of the holder of any particular post is determined by his position in the cadre or class and not by the fact that he holds that post."

SCHEDULE.

- (1) District and Sessions Judges, 1st grade
- (2) Sub-Collectors, 1st grade, in the Madras Presidency.
- (3) Selection grade of the Indian Police Service.
- (4) Assistant Quarter Masters, Class I.
- (5) Chief Engineer, Indian Service of Engineers, State Railways
- (6) Selection grade of Collectors of Customs on pay of Rs. 3,000
- (7) Selection grade on pay of Rs. 2,100 reserved for Postmaster-General who are not members of the Indian Civil Service
- (8) The following grades in the Telegraph Department :—
 - (a) Deputy Superintendent, Traffic, 1st class.
 - (b) Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class.
 - (c) Deputy Assistant Electrician, 1st class."

Fort St. George, September 12, 1934.

No. 137.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dated, the 24th August 1934.

No. F. 76 F.E.—It is notified for general information that an examination will be held at Allahabad, commencing on Monday, the 26th December 1934, for the selection of prisoners for night service in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Imperial Customs Service. Appointment in the Military Accounts Department requires a degree holding for service in any part of India, including Burma, as well as for 64½ months both in and out of India, and candidates will have to sign an undertaking accepting this liability before being appointed. Only those candidates who have been nominated by the Government of India to the Finance Department from among those whose applications have already been received, will be eligible to compete at the examination.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1934.

No. 141.—The following is published for information :—

Circular from the Assistant-General, Madras, to all Heads of Departments and Treasury Offices, No. T. 35. 24-10-33, dated 24th August 1934.

I have the honour to invite a reference to instruction No. 7 of the Leave Account Form printed as Form No. 9 of Annexure II, Part IV, of the Fundamental Rules requiring the maintenance of a separate leave account for showing the leave earned and leave debited to the borrowing Government. The object of the maintenance of the subsidiary leave account is to ensure that when a Government servant is transferred to service under a Government other than that under which he was first employed, the leave-salary drawn by him during any leave taken after the date of transfer is charged to the borrowing Government until the entire leave earned under that Government has been exhausted.

3. The following *and* instructions have been issued defining "Lending Government", "Borrowing Government" and the order in which leave should be debited to the borrowing and lending Governments :—

Audit Instructions.

(i) The general principle laid down in article 183(3), Audit Code, is that leave-salary must not be debited to the lending Government until the entire leave earned under the borrowing Government or Governments has been exhausted.

(ii) A lending Government is primarily the Government under which an officer first obtains permanent employment.

In cases, however, in which an officer while in permanent service under one Government is transferred to equally permanent service under another Government, e.g., officers of I.M.S. and R.E. transferred to permanent civil employment and members of the I.C.S. transferred to permanent employment in Central Departments, such as the Customs Service or the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Government to which such an officer is permanently transferred should not be regarded as the borrowing Government but should be regarded as occupying the same position as the original lending Government. In other words for the purposes of these rules, it is to be regarded, in respect of that officer, in future, as a lending Government.

One important corollary of this rule is that when an officer of the Indian Audit, I.M.S. or R.E. in permanent civil employ is seconded temporarily to the Army Department for war work, etc., the Army Department should be regarded as a borrowing Government.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to the case of an officer transferred from one Government to another to fill a permanent post for a limited period, e.g., a Secretaryship in the Government of India.

(iii) The classification of leave-salaries should be regulated by the following governing principles:—

(1) As between a lending Government and a borrowing Government, the leave-salary should first be charged to the borrowing Government until the entire leave earned under that Government has been exhausted irrespective of whether the leave is taken while actually serving under the borrowing Government or not.

(2) As between lending Governments or as between borrowing Governments the leave-salary should be charged in the reverse order to that of the employment by which the leave was earned.

NOTE.—The principle of reverse order should also apply to the case of an officer who has served under one particular Government during different periods of his service, the leave-salary in respect of the leave earned in each different period of his service being dealt with separately in accordance with this rule.

(iv) When a Military Commissioned Officer claims, under Note 2 to Fundamental Rule 92, the privilege of drawing the maximum leave-salary fixed by military rules in respect of any period of leave earned under those rules before coming under civil leave rules, such portion of the leave as was actually earned by Military service should be debited to the Army Department.

(v) Leave taken while in the service of a borrowing Government should be regarded for the purpose of article 185 (3) of the Audit Code as helping to exhaust the leave earned under that Government only if that leave had been taken on or after 1st April 1921 when the rules in article 185 of the Audit Code came into force.

(vi) In the case of services (e.g., the Bengal Pilot Service) which were provincial prior to 1st April 1921 but which became central with effect from that date, the Central Government should be regarded as a second lending Government and not as borrowing Government. This principle should apply also to services in departments or services which were central prior to 1st April 1921 but which have been provincialised on the introduction of the Reforms.

(vii) In determining the classification of leave-salary of a Government servant in permanent civil employ under a Provincial Government but employed temporarily on an Agency subject, i.e., a subject in respect of which a Local Government acts as an agent of the Central Government, the Central Government should be regarded as the borrowing Government.

(viii) For the purpose of these rules the following should be regarded as separate Government, viz.:—

- (1) The Army Department
- (2) The Shan States Federation.

3. I would request that the necessary instructions may be issued to the subordinate officers under your control for the maintenance of leave accounts and the debiting of leave-salaries of non-guested servants who have served under two or more lending Governments or borrowing Governments strictly in accordance with the above instructions.

4. As regards guested officers their leave accounts are maintained by my office which will see to the instructions being carried out.

the Government may confer on a magistrate of District except the power to try cases exclusively under section 104 and to hear appeals from the decisions of second and third class magistrates:—

M.R. Br. S. Haglans Appangar Arangal, Talukdar in the district of Trichinopoly.

Port St. George, September 18, 1924.

No. 391.—Under section 17 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1891, the undersigned officer in the district specified opposite to his name is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to award sentences and sentences under section 164, exclusive detention of persons in the custody of the Police under section 167 and pass orders as to first offenders under section 168:—

M.R. Br. R. Narayana Sanyasiramanthi, Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the district of Kistna.

Port St. George, September 18, 1924.

No. 392.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1891, the undersigned officer is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

M.R. Br. E. S. Subbaji Talari Venkata Chandra Rao Nayudu Gara, Subdivisional First-class Magistrate in the district of Anantapur.

Port St. George, September 18, 1924.

No. 393.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1891, the undersigned officers in the district specified opposite to their names are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses who, their own best in the English language:—

M.R. Br. P. Madala Venkatachandra Rao Pustala Gara, Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate—Solani.

Port St. George, September 18, 1924.

M.R. Br. M. Lakshminarasappa Gara
M.R. Br. A. K. Rangaswami Madhujay Arangal } First-class Magistrate—Anantapur.

Port St. George, September 19, 1924.

No. 394.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on M.R. Br. E. S. Ramaswami Nayudu Bora, Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the provisions of the Bench of Magistrates at Tirupur in the district of Coimbatore, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code that he shall exercise those powers as members of the Bench of Magistrates established for the area.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, September 20, 1924 [G.O. No. 2623, Zee (General)].

No. 395.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Statutes Act, 1918 (XII of 1918), the Governor in Council orders for a period of twenty-two days from 20th September 1924 to 10th October 1924, both days inclusive, the provisions of sections 5 to 30 (with inclusive) of the said Act to the land areas comprised within the limits of the village of Yachayapet in the Chittoor taluk of the Madras district on the occasion of the Festival Festival in that village.

Port St. George, September 21, 1924.

No. 396.—The following names of auditors who have been granted certificates by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, are published for general information:—

Name—M.R. Br. T. M. Yaraswathi Nayudu.
Address—A, Rameswami Street, Madurai, Madras.
Residential or extrajurisdictional—Unspecified.
Permanent or temporary—Permanent.

Name—M.R. Br. N. C. Rajagopal.
Address—11, South Street, Kottar.
Residential or extrajurisdictional—Unspecified.
Permanent or temporary—Permanent.

Port St. George, September 17, 1924.

Name—M.R. Br. N. K. Jayaraman.
Address—No. 17, Senior Day Street, Calicut.
Residential or extrajurisdictional—Unspecified.
Permanent or temporary—Permanent.

Port St. George, September 17, 1924.

No. 397.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Indian Palms Act, 1908 (XII of 1908) the Local Government are pleased to make the following amendments to the rules regulating the persons

for sale and the sale of certain persons in the Madras Presidency published in NOTIFICATION No. 130, Law (General), dated the 24th May 1923, on pages 116-73 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 7th June 1923:—

AMENDMENT.

After Rule XI the following rule shall be inserted:—

"XI.A. The license-holder shall, in all cases of sale obtain the signature of the purchaser and also of the person identifying when the purchaser is not personally known to him, in the register maintained under Rule XII."

In sub-rule I of Rule XII, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(i) after item (d) the following item shall be inserted:—

"(d) Name and address of the identifying person."

(e) after item (f) the following item shall be inserted:—

"(f) Signature of identifying person, if any (or thumb impression if illiterate)."

Port St. George, September 17, 1924 (G.O. No. 26, 1924, Law (General)).

No. 259.—Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1923, the Local Government has pleased to direct that the Court of the Additional Sub-Judge, Arcot, be removed to Kumbakonam with effect from the 1st October 1924 and be styled the "Court of the Additional Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam." The Local Government further direct that the Judge of the said court shall here and onwards such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him from time to time by the District Judge, under section 18 of the Act.

Port St. George, September 18, 1924.

No. 260.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 78 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act II of 1922, and, by virtue of section 15 of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, and all other powers lawfully enabling, the Government in Council has pleased to direct that the Panchayat Court at Sathangudi in the district of Ramanathapuram shall cease to exercise and criminal powers conferred upon it by notification No. 269, dated the 28th June 1923, published at page 247 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 29th June 1923.

Port St. George, September 22, 1924.

No. 261.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Slack, the 24th August 1924.

No. 315 L.—In pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extinction Act, 1920 (IX of 1920), and with reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 229 L, dated the 24th May 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the following Parties to the Indian State Form to be valid descent from which is as extinction offices, namely:—

Naipala.

Naipala Bahadur.

Naipala Laxman.

Y. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARYAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, September 17, 1924.

No. 262.—Under rule 91 (1) (b) of the Financial Rules, Mr. W. M. H. Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, Madras, leaves on average pay from 26th October till up to 27th October 1924 proportionately to his retirement on 28th October 1924.

POSTINGS.

No. 263.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

M. R. R. K. Krishnaswami Srinivasan Chari, on leave from leave, to general duty, Kistna.

M. P. P. Chari, from general duty, Kistna, to general duty, Madras, via M.

W. M. H. Chatterjee granted leave.

Mr. Henry Edward Lewis D'Sena, on return from leave, to the Quarter Treasury,
M.R. By T. Gombardwood Krishnaswami Nayudu Gera, from the Quarter Treasury to general
duty, Cuddalore, via M.R. By C. Subbarao Mudaliyar Aravali.
(This involves the posting of M.R. By K. Madhavan Gera to general duty, Cuddalore,
ordered in notification No. 126, dated 15th August 1924, published at page 1108 of Part I
of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 2nd September 1924.)

Fort St. George, September 26, 1924.

No. 11A.—The following postings of Survey officers are ordered:—

M.R. By. H. N. Sankaralingam Arava Gera, Assistant Director of Survey, on return from
leave to be officer in charge of No. VI Party, a full and independent party.
M.R. By. D. Venkatesulu Arava Gera, Assistant Director of Survey, on relief by No. (1), to
be additional officer in No. VI Party.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 12, 1924.

No. 12A.—With effect from 1st October 1924, the revenue of the Chinnakkal taluk, Madhav
district, mentioned in Schedule A will be deemed to be a Deputy Tahsildar's division with head-
quarters at Indurambali. The Deputy Tahsildar in charge of this division will have revenue
jurisdiction over the villages mentioned in the schedule. The remaining villages in the taluk mentioned
in Schedule B will be under the revenue jurisdiction of the Tahsildar of the taluk:—

SCHEDULE A.

1. Chinnakkal	18. Periyasami	32. Puthur.	46. Koyyam.
2. Kachala	19. Vayalun	33. Chinnakkal	47. Arambur.
3. Periyasami	20. Thiruvattar	34. Kottayam.	48. Koyyam.
4. Kottayam	21. Periyasami	35. Kottayam.	49. Koyyam.
5. Kottayam	22. Periyasami	36. Kottayam.	50. Kottayam.
6. Periyasami	23. Thiruvattar	37. Thiruvattar.	51. Kottayam.
7. Kottayam	24. Kottayam.	38. Kottayam.	52. Kottayam.
8. Kottayam	25. Kottayam.	39. Kottayam.	53. Kottayam.
9. Kottayam	26. Kottayam.	40. Kottayam.	54. Kottayam.
10. Kottayam	27. Kottayam.	41. Kottayam.	55. Kottayam.

SCHEDULE B.

1. Chinnakkal	18. Periyasami	32. Puthur.	46. Koyyam.
2. Kachala	19. Vayalun	33. Chinnakkal	47. Arambur.
3. Periyasami	20. Thiruvattar	34. Kottayam.	48. Koyyam.
4. Kottayam	21. Periyasami	35. Kottayam.	49. Koyyam.
5. Kottayam	22. Periyasami	36. Kottayam.	50. Kottayam.
6. Periyasami	23. Thiruvattar	37. Thiruvattar.	51. Kottayam.
7. Kottayam	24. Kottayam.	38. Kottayam.	52. Kottayam.
8. Kottayam	25. Kottayam.	39. Kottayam.	53. Kottayam.
9. Kottayam	26. Kottayam.	40. Kottayam.	54. Kottayam.
10. Kottayam	27. Kottayam.	41. Kottayam.	55. Kottayam.

With effect from the same date, the Poyyannur Deputy Tahsildar's division in the Chinnakkal
taluk will be abolished.

No. 22A.—Under section 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Governor in Council is
pleased to direct that with effect from 1st October 1924 the Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate,
Tanjavur, shall exercise magisterial jurisdiction over the villages in the newly formed deputy
tahsildar's division in the Chinnakkal taluk. The Poyyannur Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate's Court in
this taluk will be abolished from the same date and the Sub-Magistrate, Poyyannur, will
exercise magisterial jurisdiction over the villages in the taluk mentioned in Schedule B in notification
No. 21A above.

No. 23A.—With effect from 1st November 1924 the Wynad Revenue division in the district of
Malabar will be abolished and the Tahsildar and Calicut Revenue divisions in the same district
will be reconstituted as follows:—

Divisions	Headquarters.	Divisions comprised in the divisions.
I. Tahsildar	Tahsildar	Chinnakkal, Kottayam, Wynad, Kottayam.
II. Calicut	Calicut	Kottayam.

No. 23B.—Under section 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Governor in Council is
pleased to direct that, with effect from 1st November 1924, the Wynad subdivision in the district
of Malabar be abolished and the Tahsildar and Calicut subdivisions be reconstituted as follows:—

Subdivisions.	Divisions comprised in the subdivisions.
I. Tahsildar	Chinnakkal, Kottayam, Wynad, Kottayam.
II. Calicut	Kottayam.

2. The Sub-Magistrate, Malabar, shall, with effect from that date, exercise jurisdiction over the
subdivisions as reconstituted.

Act 22, George, September 13, 1924.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lands mentioned below and extending 18 3/4 acres, in the parish of St. John, more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the new railway line, and under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Special District Collector, Port of George, is authorized to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Governor in Council directs that possession of these lands may be taken on the expiry of three days from the publication of the notice under section 8 (1) of the Act. A part of the land is kept in the office of the Special District Collector, Port of George, and may be required at any time during office hours.

St. John District, Wallerawang sub-division, Union No. 271 Koomaluk village.

Tr. No. 512 A, parcel Koomaluk Shireland Estate Shireland, comprising 100 acres, bounded by the
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Union No. 271, Koomaluk village.
 Tr. No. 512 A, parcel Koomaluk Shireland Estate Shireland, comprising 100 acres, bounded by the
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K-ONE DISTRICT, Kaveri taluk, Thiruvelli village.

Resurvey was A. No. 34 (1), belonging to Ch. Ananda Reddi, bounded as the south by P. No. 812; and	area
By P. No. 78 (1), north by A. No. 33, and by S. No. 812	0 0 0
Resurvey was B. No. 40 (1), belonging to M. S. Prasad, bounded as the north by S. No. 81, and by	0 11
S. No. 81 (2), south by S. No. 81 (1) and by S. Nos. 81 and 82	0 11
Total	0 11

E. W. LUSH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1924.

No. 275.—M. S. R. T. Subbaraya Iyer, Dyaraja Area, Agricultural Demonstrator, 6th grade, to be in charge of the current duties of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, III Grade, during the absence on leave of M. S. R. T. P. M. Rama Reddi Gura, Deputy Director of Agriculture, or until further orders.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1924.

No. 276.—Under Paragraph No. 21, M. S. R. T. N. Sankaradasa Acharya Aravali, Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Quilon, on extension of leave on average pay for one month from 31 September 1924.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, September 20, 1924.

- No. 277.—The following postings are ordered by Government in the Agricultural Department:—
(1) M. S. R. T. C. Ramaswami Aravali, probationalary Assistant Director of Agriculture, to the IV Circle, Fort St. George District.
(2) M. S. R. T. K. Gopalakrishna Raja Aravali, Assistant Director of Agriculture, VI Circle, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture, Live-stock, with headquarters at Coimbatore.

EXHIBITUM.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1924.

In notification No. 114, dated 20th March 1920, published on page 475 to 478 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th March 1920, substituting the Wandoor Division in the Nilgiris District, a reserved forest, on page 474 of the Gazette, substitute the following for paragraph III (1):—

A broad measuring 15 miles and situated on the north-west of S. No. 2514 of Goudar village at a distance of 1,200 miles from the north-west corner of the field in Section of the Nilgiris at River village for planting seeds and 500 nilgiris purposes.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 25, 1924.

No. 278.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1918, the Government (Ministry of Development) hereby declare that the plant known as 'water hyacinth' is a 'noxious weed'. Under section 3, clauses (2) and (3) of the Act, the Government (Ministry of Development) prohibit the transport of this weed from one village to another as in transportation from one water source or receptacle to another in the tank of Ponnala and in the districts of Bellary and Channarayana in the Coimbatore District from the 1st October 1924 to 31st December 1925 and direct that the weed when it occurs in the said tank and districts be killed.

No. 279.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (2) of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1918, the Government (Ministry of Development) hereby declare that the plant known as 'water hyacinth' is a 'noxious weed'. Under section 3, clauses (2) and (3) of the Act, the Government (Ministry of Development) prohibit the transport of this weed from one village to another as in transportation from one water source or receptacle to another in the tank of Ponnala and in the districts of Bellary and Channarayana in the Coimbatore District from the 1st October 1924 to 31st December 1925 and direct that the weed when it occurs in the said tank and districts be killed.

No. 280.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, clause (2) of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1918, the Government (Ministry of Development) hereby declare that, in respect of the plant known as 'water hyacinth', the word 'plant' shall include the 'seed of the plant'.

EXTENSION OF LEASE.

Fort St. George, September 16, 1924.

Mr. Charles Basil Ray, Assistant Engineer, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India extension of lease as full average pay for one month from the 26th September 1924.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R. Sy. Suresh Siva Rao Aravind, Assistant Engineer, North-west subdivision, North Providence division, to hold charge of the current duties of the division in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Archibald George Grant Barclay, Executive Engineer, on leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1924.

M.R. Mr. Kothaba Suresh Siva Aravind, M.A., M.B., Assistant Engineer, Drainage subdivision, Madras Division, in officio as Executive Engineer of the division, as a temporary measure, in addition to his own duties.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1924.

M.R. Mr. Venkatesh Venkatesh Ayya Ramaswami Ayyar Aravind, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Division, in officio as Assistant Engineer in charge of the South subdivision for the month of September and superintendent of works, Suburban Western Division, as a temporary measure. To join forthwith.

Fort St. George, September 20, 1924.

M.R. Mr. Anandam Ramaswami Ayyar Subramanian Ayyar Aravind, Assistant Engineer, Western subdivision, Gudalur Western Division, to hold charge of the current duties of the Central subdivision of the same division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of M.R. Mr. Achil Subramanian Ayyar or Subramanian Ayyar Aravind on leave, or until further orders.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, September 16, 1924.

The undersigned Supervisors in the Sri Mangaly Circle are appointed to officiate as Assistant Engineer for a period of three months and posted for special duty in connection with the restoration of flood-damaged works in the Circle—

- M.R. Mr. Anandam Ramaswami Ayyar Aravind,
- “ Guruswami Subramanian Ayyar Aravind,
- “ Guruswami Venkatesh Ayyar Aravind.

Fort St. George, September 15, 1924.

M.R. Mr. Venkatesh Ramaswami Ayyar Subramanian Ayyar Aravind, B.A., B.L., Assistant Engineer, on retirement from the Vellore Division, to Madras Circle.

Fort St. George, September 15, 1924.

M.R. Mr. Venkatesh Ramaswami Ayyar Subramanian Ayyar Aravind, B.A., B.L., Executive Engineer, Vellore division, for special duty at Gudalur in connection with the restoration of flood-damaged works with effect from the 22nd August 1924.

TRANSFER.

Mr. Frank William Ireland, B.Sc., M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, from the Madras Division, during the absence of the Vellore Division, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 22nd August 1924.

M. R. KHAREGAS,

Off. Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 17, 1924.

Under section 48(1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Government in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 920 acres of land notified above and published as page 303 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st July 1923, as having been required for constructing a railway line.

Thiruvelli district, Ambasamudram taluk, Aludipatti village.

Works done, viz. 2. 20, 21-22 E. Vellore to Gudalur Rly. 20, 21 E. Ambasamudram Taluk, notified as the work by S. R. 202 of 1st division approved, viz. 20, 21 E. Rly. 202, work by S. R. 20, 21 E. L.

Land acquired, viz. 20, 21 E. L.

E. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Acquisition).

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1924

Whereas it appears to the Government that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Police Sub-Inspector's quarters; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Act XXXVIII of 1908. The Government hereby authorizes the Revenue Divisional Officer of Madras, and his subordinates to execute the powers conferred by section 4(1) of the Act. The Government hereby appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, to perform the functions of a Collector under sections 5-G and 5-H of the Act. All persons interested in the land are required to lodge before the above officer, within thirty days after the date of this notification a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

Kilasa Estate, Nandigama Taluk, Mangalore District.

Quarter, situate No. 665-3, belonging to M. R. R. Nageswaraiah Esq., for Police Sub-Inspector, Nandigama Taluk, Mangalore District, bounded on the north by No. 665-1, and by No. 665-2, south by No. 665-4, and by No. 665-5.	1000
Quarter, situate No. 665-2, belonging to M. R. R. Nageswaraiah Esq., for Police Sub-Inspector, Nandigama Taluk, Mangalore District, bounded on the north by No. 665-1, and by No. 665-4, south by No. 665-5, and by No. 665-6.	1001
Quarter, situate No. 665-4, belonging to M. R. R. Nageswaraiah Esq., for Police Sub-Inspector, Nandigama Taluk, Mangalore District, bounded on the north by No. 665-1, and by No. 665-2, south by No. 665-5, and by No. 665-6.	1002
Quarter, situate No. 665-5, belonging to M. R. R. Nageswaraiah Esq., for Police Sub-Inspector, Nandigama Taluk, Mangalore District, bounded on the north by No. 665-1, and by No. 665-2, south by No. 665-4, and by No. 665-6.	1003
Quarter, situate No. 665-6, belonging to M. R. R. Nageswaraiah Esq., for Police Sub-Inspector, Nandigama Taluk, Mangalore District, bounded on the north by No. 665-1, and by No. 665-2, south by No. 665-4, and by No. 665-5.	1004

P. RANGANATHARAO,
Chief Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

(Railways.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 14, 1924 (G.O. No. 45, 25-37).

The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

TRAINING.

Madras, the 4th September 1924.

(Hortland Road Note Forms A, B, D, G and H.)

No. 454-T.—The Government-General in Council has approved, under section 74, sub-section (2), clause (f) of the Indian Railway Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), the contents of the note appended to Hortland Road Note Forms A, B, D, G and H, approved by him under Government of India, Railway Department, Notification No. 454-T, dated 18th July 1924.

G. J. CLARKE, Lt.-Col.,
Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Railways).

PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN MAY AND END SEPTEMBER 1924.

CHANDLER-TURNER—Franchise Indemnity Scheme—Hortland Road, 1924-25.

G.O. No. 377, Secy. to Govt., dated 24 September 1924 (10.)

[N.B.—Copies of the foregoing papers may be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

M. K. MARJONIELLER,
Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904. [Price, 4 pice

RETURN OF ELECTION EXPENSES.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Under rule 30 (3) of the Madras Legislative Council (Electoral) Rules, it is hereby notified that Mahomed Pious Maw Sahib Sahodan, Esq., B.A., W.C., of Tenkasi, who acted as candidate at the by-election held on 18th July 1904, for the Central District Mahommedan (Bent) Constituency, has lodged his return of election expenses and declaration on the 20th August 1904 and that the same will be available for inspection on payment of a fee of Rs. 1 at the Officer's Office, Chingleput, on any working day up to 30th September 1904 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Collector's Office,
20th September 1904.

H. A. D. VERNON,
Collector and Returning Officer.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 26.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891. [Price, 1 s. 6 p.

Part I.—Local Self-Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Act 26, 1891, September 22, 1891.

No. 228.—M.R. By P. Subramanyam Aiyar, District Board Engineer, Amavay, leave on average pay for four months from the date of grant.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 229.—M.R. By P. Subramanyam Aiyar, District Board Engineer, Amavay, an extension of leave on average pay for one month from 15th September 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 227.—M.R. By T. N. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Aiyar, Temporary Assistant Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, to act as Assistant Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, during the absence of M.R. By T. N. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Aiyar on leave.

No. 228.—Khan Sahib Mohammed Haidar Ali Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector, is appointed Temporary Assistant Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, vice M.R. By T. N. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Aiyar on other duty.

No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Forrest, I.C.S., to act as Superintendent, Medical School, Calcutta, in addition to his duties with effect from the 1st July 1891.

No. 230.—M.R. By Chelapathi Ramaswami Aiyar, M.A., on return from leave, to resume his permanent appointment as Civil Surgeon, Talukaveri.

No. 231.—Under section 9 (1) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1872, the Government appoint the following persons as members of the district boards noted against their names:—

M. S. By. G. Durayappan Aiyar	..	..	..	South Arcot.
P. S. By. P. S. Durayappan Aiyar	..	..	..	..
The Rev. Father F. Veritas	..	..	..	..
M. S. By. K. S. Panagappa Perumal Aiyar	..	..	..	..
P. S. By. K. S. Panagappa Perumal Aiyar	..	..	..	..
The Rev. Father Veritas	..	..	..	..

No. 232.—Under sections 7 (1) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be members of the municipal councils noted against their names:—

Mrs. Theobald Karimulla Marry	..	..	..	..
Mrs. H. S. Laxman, S.A.C.S.	..	..	..	..
The Rev. H. S. Laxman	..	..	..	..
Mrs. Theobald Karimulla Marry	..	..	..	..
Mrs. Theobald Karimulla Marry	..	..	..	..

CONFIRMATION.

No. 423.—H.E. Jy. C. S. Ramakrishnaswamy Aiyangar, Acting District Board Engineer, Madhav, is confirmed as District Board Engineer, Madhav.

ERRATUM.

In notification No. 795, published on page 342 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 29th August 1924, for "de'wady taluk, Villages Dumb, Kollurupalle" read "Savemath taluk," "Villages Dumb, Kollurupalle."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, September 14, 1924 (G.O. No. 3545, L. & M.).

No. 854.—The Government accept the proposal of the Assistant-General that all District Board Engineers in service after the promulgation should, for purposes of leave be treated as serving under the Fundamental Rules with effect from 1st January 1924, the leave already absorbed of leave as such that date and before promulgation being treated as leave granted under the Fundamental Rules. Leave taken prior to 1st January 1924 will be dealt with in accordance with Fundamental Rules 77 and 78.

Port St. George, September 15, 1924 (G.O. No. 3555, L. & M.).

No. 855.—The Government are advised that rule 125 of the Local Boards (General) does not apply to property held in trust by local boards and that it is only the Court that can authorize the sale of trust property under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Port St. George, September 15, 1924 (G.O. No. 3556, L. & M.).

No. 856.—The President, Taluk Board, Pelloshi, is informed that G.O. No. 1836, L. & M., dated 31st August 1923, applies also to non-presidents not residing at headquarters. The Government are not prepared to sanction the payment of daily allowances to the non-presidents for the days he spends at headquarters whether in connection with meetings or with inspection or other work connected with the taluk board.

Port St. George, September 15, 1924 (G.O. No. 3557, P.M.).

No. 857.—In exercise of the powers conferred by a notice 7 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, III of 1909, the Local Government hereby direct that the provisions of the said Act be extended to the various villages of Frenchay and situated in the taluk of Nagapattinam in the district of Tanjore with effect from 1st November 1924.

Port St. George, September 18, 1924 (G.O. No. 3579, L. & M.).

No. 858.—The Government are advised that under the law only the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman and not both can draw compensatory allowance.

Port St. George, September 23, 1924.

No. 859.—Notification No. 577 published at page 321 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 19th March 1924, in respect of acquisition of land for a drinking water well for the Palla Chintamani Vengalavarthy village, Madhavathal taluk, Arcot district, is hereby cancelled.

No. 860.—Notification No. 105 published at page 67 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 24th February 1924, in respect of acquisition of land for erecting a well in Gander village as Khetwani in the Panna district is hereby cancelled.

No. 861.—Notification No. 325 published on page 322 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 1st April 1924 in respect of acquisition of land for the construction of a fish market in Panna district, Panna taluk, Madhav district, is hereby cancelled.

Port St. George, August 27, 1924 (G.O. No. 1814, P.M.).

No. 862.—In partial modification of G.O. No. 478, P.M., dated 4th April 1924, the Government direct that, instead of payments of distress and taluk board, collection and district collection should give prompt indication of the outbreak of cholera in any locality within their jurisdiction in the night, the chief medical officer and the local medical officers of the railway company concerned.

Part St. George, September 25, 1924.

No. 543.—In modification of notification No. 204, published on page 219 of Part I-A of the West St. George Gazette, dated 14th September 1924, the following revised lists of playgrounds are published:—

A.—As the Modern Playground.

District.	Towns or towns.	District.	Towns or towns.
Belair	.. Harperschell.	Malden	.. Colled town.
Conchester	.. [Dispersed towns.]	The Myrtle	.. Oceanview.
Malden	.. Falmouth town.	Salem	.. Salem.
		South Eastern	.. Margherite town.

B.—Others By Modern Playground.

[Inhabited localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more (inhabited).]

I. MYRTLE.

Districts—Hawke, Kaiti, Kaiti, Kaiti, Kaiti and Kaiti.

II. BUNN.

Towns—Bunbury City.
Districts—Belmont, Belmont and Belmont.

Political Group—
Hawke and Agnes—Kaiti and Southern
Malden County States.

III. THE FARM.

Districts—Belmont, Belmont, Belmont and Belmont.
Cities—Glenelg, Glenelg and Glenelg.

IV. BUNN.

Districts—Belmont, Belmont, Belmont, Belmont,
Malden, Malden, Malden, Malden, Malden,
Malden, Malden, Malden, Malden, Malden,
Malden, Malden, Malden, Malden, Malden,

IV. BUNN.

Towns—Belmont, Belmont, Belmont, Belmont
and Belmont.

Political Group—
Belmont, Belmont, Belmont, Belmont, Belmont,

V. THE UNITED STATES.

District—Belmont.

VI. NORTH-WEST DISTRICT.

District—Belmont.

VII. KAITI.

Towns—Belmont.

VIII. BELMONT.

Districts—Belmont and Belmont.
Towns—Belmont, Belmont, Belmont, Belmont,

IX. BELMONT.

Districts—Belmont, Belmont, Belmont, Belmont,
Belmont, Belmont, Belmont, Belmont, Belmont,

Part St. George, September 25, 1924 (O. G. No. 5100, E. & M.)

No. 544.—In paragraph 3 of O. G. No. 510, E. & M., dated 14th May 1921, provision is made for the payment of the district rates of the various persons who they appeared as members or temporary residents of land under various 2 (4) (5) and (6) and 14 (3) and (4) of the District Local Rates Act, 1920.

3. The President, Public Board, Metropolitan, brings to notice that the provision in the district rates referred to is being changed for and in view of the expenditure incurred thereby raises the question whether it should be amended. The Government consider that the provision in the district rates may be amended as it is not obligatory under the law, and accordingly amend the instrument contained in paragraph 3 of O. G. No. 510, E. & M., dated 14th May 1921.

Part St. George, September 27, 1924 (O. G. No. 5119, E. & M.)

No. 545.—Application of the Public Board for a loan of Rs. 4,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

1. The purpose for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.
2. The amount which is proposed to be repaid.
3. The date on the maturity of which it is proposed to be repaid.
4. The rate under which the loan is to be repaid, interest or both.
5. The time within which the money is to be repaid and when it is proposed to start to be repaid, the amount or each instalment, the date within which the first instalment is to be repaid or when the loan is to be repaid in full or when the loan is repaid.
6. The date of interest which is proposed to be repaid.
7. The time of year for which the money is to be repaid and when the money is to be repaid.
8. A detailed account of the estimated expenditure of the loan authority for three years.
9. All existing proposals upon the funds of the local authority.

Construction of a new building, Kaiti—
Belmont and Belmont.
Rs. 4,000.

Local Board of Health.

Local Board of Health, 1924.

The loan is to be repaid in 1924-1925.

Rs. 4,000 per annum.

The loan will be repaid in ten equal instalments.

Interest attached.

Rs. 4,000.

Statement showing the detailed account of the Tamil Taluk Board for the three years ending 1924-1925.

Particulars	January, 1923-1924.	January, 1924-1925.	January, 1925-1926.
Charges	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Service accounts—			
(a) Management	5,137	8,135	1,836
(b) Compensation	26,877	8,458	4,119
(c) Education	40,014	23,381	10,150
(d) Public health	9,465	11,962	8,617
Remuneration employees account	9,117	10	10
Revenue account	73	86	73
Endowment and public works account	8,438	17,278	14,169
Government grants account	1,300	54	—
Depreciation and repairs account	—	—	—
Total Charges	1,19,618	77,899	59,552
Receipts			
Opening balance	16,838	— 29,245	— 19,389
Service accounts—			
(a) Management	18	42	—
(b) Compensation	1,802	28	9
(c) Education	81,524	1,674	1,851
(d) Public health	36	45	128
Remuneration employees account	213	56	1,379
Revenue account	26,637	18,361	21,782
Endowment and public works account	12,944	12,115	1,705
Government grants account	—	18,136	27,541
Depreciation and repairs account	312	—	—
Total Receipts (including opening balance)	89,259	59,148	59,556
Total (including opening balance)	1,10,400	77,259	60,191

Fort St. George, September 23, 1924 (P.O. No. 2025, L. & M.).

No. 148.—Chargers of municipal councils are requested to instruct polling officers that the marking of the ballot paper of an elector under rule 14 (2) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors should be done by the polling officer at his own table and on the presence of the candidate or their agents if any. These candidates and agents have a right to hear the report of an elector's election, and to watch the polling officer when he marks the ballot paper.

2. The rules are being amended so as to make the above intention clear.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1924.

No. 147.—Under sub-section (3) of section 45 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and in continuation of notification No. 140 published at page 225, Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 6th May 1923, the Government hereby withdraws from the operation of 1,414 square feet in T.S. Nos. 1137, 1139, 1134 and 1135 of Ward 5, Kumbakonam Municipality, specified in notification No. 717 published at page 283, Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 29th June 1924, as required for starting a sanitary line between Mangalore street and Perambalur. Bazaar street.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 146.—Whereas it appears to the Government that the lands mentioned below and situated in the Jambai village (Tamil Malabarpanam land) of the Raman taluk of the Coimbatore District are needed for a public purpose, in view of the provision of land-act for the villages whose houses have been washed away by the floods in the Raman River, action to that effect is hereby given to all where it may assist, in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1925. The Government hereby authorizes the Revenue Department Officer, Subdivisional Officer, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 5 (2) of the Act. In view of the urgency of the case, the Government are pleased to exempt the case from the operation of section 4-A of the Act.

Coimbatore District, Raman taluk, Jambai village.

	ac.
Government, Subdiv. S.P. No. 414-B-2, belonging to Nara Ram Chandra and his son Pappanna, bounded on the north by No. 514-B-1, and by No. 514-B-2, and by No. 716; and by No. 441	4.45
Government, Subdiv. S.P. No. 514-B-2, belonging to Pappanna, bounded on the north by No. 514-B-1, and by No. 716, and by No. 441	3.08
Total	7.53

No. 94.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and adjoining (a) the square lot, be the same, a 2½-acre or less, if needed for a public purpose, is to, for a permanent use to be taken for the Kallangudi street, Solan, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Solan, is empowered to acquire the franchise of a Colliery under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Solan, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salmon, Katsuki. 2.4 cm x 1.6 cm. Salmon village, division No. 2, block No. 2.

[illegible]

No. 853.—Whereas it appears in evidence that the land mentioned below is situated for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road, shown on the plan to be the Road 124, Situated at Kollonand, notice to that effect is hereby given, that within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, the owners of the land, or any of them, may apply to the Land Agent, Singapore, for the Land Agent's Order, No. 1814, so amended by the Land Agent's Office, No. 1, at XXXVIII of 1922. The Government hereby authorize the Revenue Commissioner, Office, Singapore, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act and appoint the Revenue District Officer, Singapore, to perform the functions of a Collector under sub-section 4 of the Act.

Tongue Street, XanXan creek, No. 118. Across Oka village.

10. To 14.04 (part), incl. belonging to: *Radzinskaya Film, Mirnyy Film, Film Perestroika, Film, S. Novikov Film, P. M. J. Tchernykh Collection, Radzinskaya Film, and A. Gerasimov Film*, recorded in 14.04 with by B.S. No 17; sent by B.S. No. 14.04 (part), with by B.S. No. 14.04 (part);
11. To 14.04 (part), incl. belonging to: *Radzinskaya Film, Mirnyy Film, Film Perestroika, Film, S. Novikov Film, P. M. J. Tchernykh Collection, Radzinskaya Film, and A. Gerasimov Film*, recorded in 14.04 with by B.S. No 17; sent by B.S. No. 14.04 (part), with by B.S. No. 14.04 (part);

Nr. 834.—Whereas it appears to be ascertained that the local mentioned house and situated in Mexican division, Mexico, 1916, Malabar del Rio, is owned by a public person, to wit, for a member to hispano-american, who is not able to transfer from all of its rights in any manner in connection with the protection of the said place; and whereas the said person, Mr. J. M. S. S., has been named as the last possessor, according to the records of the Land Office of Mexico, No. 10,000, dated July 1910. The Government hereby authorizes the Collector of Mexico and his subordinate to give the person, authorized by section 412) of the Act and under section 5) appears, the Collector of Mexico to perform the functions of a Collector after section 5-A of the Act.

Hudson District, Michigan District.

2.5 Sq. 400 yards: mixed water, *Eleutherodactylus* Group, depleted species, the *Triton* at
 base. *Diadophis* Group, and brown, *Phyllorhiza* *Nyctis*, recorded on the south and east
 by 2.5 Sq. 810 gully, see 4 by 2.5 Sq. 810, west by 2.5 Sq. 710 and 2.5 Sq. 700 4 1 1,000

28. *Id.*—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land proposed to be and measuring 159 acares-100, be taken as a public work and, for the purpose, to be used for a public purpose, to wit, for advancing agricultural work T.R. No. 1773, Madras, and, under sections 3 and 11, the Director Government Offices, Madras, is empowered to perform the functions of Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Director Government Offices, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Modernism, Modernism, What Modernism Means

Scaphium yamatobae T.S. No. 1112 of leaf and habit (top 10 cm) (Hawaii, Subgroup Asari, Forest Asari, leaf and habit (top 10 cm), recorded on the north by T.S. No. 1114, and on the south by T.S. No. 1115, was by T.S. No. 1116. 19

Under articles 47 (1) and 78 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920, M.R. By V. Alagappaiah Reddy Arangal has been duly elected as a member to the District Board, Madras, by the Talukampani Taluk Board.

Madras District Board Office,
12th September 1934.

[Signature]
President.

Under articles 104 of the Local Boards Act XIV of 1920, the President, District Board, Trichinopoly, hereby informs for the information of the public that the District Board, Trichinopoly, have in Session No. 224, dated 24th September 1934, resolved to open the following extraordinary taluqas in No. 4 Chokkum taluqas with effect from the 15th September 1934:—

- (1) In road No. 2 (Trichinopoly-Tamilvarur) at mile 1/4 at a place south of the Peruvallu channel opposite to the Soudry.
- (2) In road No. 2 (Trichinopoly-Tamilvarur) at mile 4/8 near Indrapa Chetti's chattram.
- (3) In road No. 2 (Dindim Trunk road) at its junction with No. 184 (Mannamangalam-Samayapuram road).
- (4) In road No. 4 (Tanjavur road) at mile 2 1/2 near Thakshir.

Trichinopoly District Board's Office,
15th September 1934.

T. DENIKA ACHARIAR,
President.

Mr T. Niva Rao, B.A., B.L., has been elected municipal councillor for ward No. II of the Bellary municipality in the election held on Saturday the 15th September 1934.

Bellary Municipal Office,
15th September 1934.

M.R. By Kothar Mahaswamikal Gura has been elected municipal councillor for ward No. III of the Bellary municipality without contest.

Bellary Municipal Office,
15th September 1934.

N. NARAYANA RAO,
Councillor.

Under articles 4 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (c) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors the undersigned resolutions have been declared duly elected as municipal councillors for the wards noted against their names in the Chinnai municipality for a period of three years from 1st November 1934. Their term of office will commence at noon on the 1st day of November 1934.

M.R. By, Hazzamulla Serranayagan, Myrtha Gura, B.A., B.L. } Bellary ward.
" Vetrivengudal Sanyasa Pandita Gura.

Chinnai Municipal Office,
15th September 1934.

M.R. By, M. V. Kannappa Chetti Gura—Chinnai ward.

Chinnai Municipal Office,
15th September 1934.

G. SOWBONI RAO MAYUDU,
Pur-Chinnai is elected.

Under articles 4 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 the following resolutions have been duly elected as councillors for the wards noted against their names in the Bellary for three years from the 1st November 1934:—

M.R. By, M. Akbar Chettigar Arangal—7th ward.
" Krishnaswami Chettyar, Bellary
" M. Marudurai Reddy Arangal } Bellary ward.

Bellary Municipal Office,
4th September 1934.

T. V. RASOA ACHARIAR,
Councillor.

Under articles 4 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the following resolutions have been declared duly elected as municipal councillors for the wards noted against their names. Their term of office will be for a period of three years beginning on the 1st November 1934:—

Mr. John Joseph Nune—A ward—Division I.	Mr. Joseph Charles Nune—B ward—Division IV. Mr. P. Edward George Everett—C ward—Division III.
Mr. Mohanlal Mahesh Varadhan—A ward—Division II.	
Mr. Joseph George Thompson—A ward—Division III.	
Mr. John Joseph Nune—A ward—Division I.	

Chennai Municipal Office,
17th September 1934.

K. T. JACOB,
Councillor.

Under section 8 (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal committees, Council Subbar Ban Sahib Subbar has been duly elected as the 17th September 1924 as councillor for the No. 1 ward in the Coonoor municipality for the second vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. K. A. F. Kaka. The elected councillor will enter upon his duties forthwith and his term of office of Municipal councillor expires on the 31st November 1925.

Coonoor Municipal Office,
17th September 1924.

C. HAMILTON, Mayor,
Coonoor.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal committees, M.R. By S. Madhavan Pillai Arangal has been duly elected as councillor for the 6th ward in the Doddipatti municipality for a period of three years from 1st November 1924.

Doddipatti Municipal Office,
14th September 1924.

M. J. MUHAMMAD NIKHAI SARTI,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal committees, M.R. By T. Prithviah Nellikavu Arangal has been duly elected as a councillor for the railway station ward of the Erode municipality for a period of three years from 1st November 1924.

Erode Municipal Office,
14th September 1924.

V. I. DAVID,
First-Councillor in charge.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal committees, M.R. By M. S. A. Madhavanappah Chettiar Arangal and K. Kallai Saidu Subbar have been declared duly elected as councillors for the Agudavaram ward of the Erode municipality for a period of three years from 1st November 1924.

Erode Municipal Office,
15th September 1924.

S. RAMANUSWAMI,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules relating to the election of municipal committees the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected to be councillors for the north ward against seat from 1st November 1924—

Jawah. K. Mahomed Fakhru Sahib Subbar—T ward.
M.R. By. Gnanakrishna Menon—Chera Gura—IV ward.

Guderiya Municipal Office,
14th September 1924.

K. G. RAMASWAMI CHETTI,
Chairman.

M.R. By. Nann Thevarudham Gura, M.R. By. Kala Lakshminya Nayudu Gura and Rajaguru Mahomed Ban Sahib Subbar are declared duly elected as councillors for wards Nos. 15 Chozha, 21 Nannurupalam, and 31 Pottalam, respectively, in Coimbatore municipality. These will come into effect from noon 1st November 1924.

Coimbatore Municipal Office,
14th September 1924.

N. T. L. SARASIMHA RAO,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 2 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections in municipalities, M.R. By. Madhukrishna Chintamani, Nataraja Marudharam Chettiar Arangal is declared to have been duly elected as municipal councillor for the (20th) Madhukrishna ward of the Kumbakonam municipality.

Kumbakonam Municipal Office,
14th September 1924.

A. T. VENKATASWAMY PILLAI,
First-Councillor in charge of election for ward No. 22.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act the following-named gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of the Mandapam municipality for the wards noted against their names. They will hold office for a period of three years from 1st November 1924—

M.R. By. Maruthi Lakshmi Narayana Rao
Ammal—II ward.
M.R. By. Tirumala Lakshmi Narayana Rao
Pottalam Gura, &c.—V ward.
M.R. By. Pinnamala Rada Venkata Rao
Narada Gura—XII ward.
M.R. By. Pinnamala Lakshmi Narayana
Rao Pottalam Gura—VII ward.

M.R. By. Chintamani Gopabharatham Gura
—VII ward.
M.R. By. Narayana Lakshmi Narada
Narada Gura—VIII ward.
M.R. By. Kottipati Narayana, Narada
Gura—XI ward.

Mandapam Municipal Office,
14th September 1924.

S. JAGANNATHARAO NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under section 3 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920, M.R. Sy. Sengam Nambiarwaral Street Com. is duly declared elected as a committee for ward No. 17 of the District Municipality for a period of three years commencing from the 1st November 1924.

District Municipal Office,
15th September 1924.

V. SRINIVASULU NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 of the rules framed by Government in G.O. No. 1744 N. dated 12th November 1923, Selman Dayasiddi Petre Kakkaya is duly declared elected as committee for VII ward, Pudukkottai Municipality. His term of office will be for three years commencing from 1st November 1924.

Pudukkottai Municipal Office,
15th September 1924.

P. SETHASARANWAMI PANTULU,
Chairman.

Under section 3 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the election rules the following gentlemen are declared duly elected as committee for the wards noted against their names of the Raghunadray Municipality for three years from 1st November 1924:—

M.R. Sy. Chelliah Appalaraswami Gann—II ward.
" Seda Yammachand Gann—VI ward.

Raghunadray Municipal Office,
24th September 1924.

K. V. R. SWAMI,
Chairman.

Under section 3 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of members of municipal committees, M.R. Sy. Kappaswami Appayya Sengam Appayya Arangal is declared duly elected as committee for ward No. 4 of the Sengam Municipality. His term of office will commence at noon on the 1st November 1924 for a period of three years.

Sengam Municipal Office,
15th September 1924.

K. CHINNANWAMI QADAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 3 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules for a number of elections of municipal committees in municipalities the aforementioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as committee for wards noted against their names of the Sathiyapattur Municipality for three years from 1st November 1924:—

M. R. Sy. Vengalacherthi Moopara Pannaswami Moopara Arangal—Ward No. II (Sathu).

Sathiyapattur Municipal Office,
16th September 1924.

M. R. Sy. Chinnaswami Nopada Krishnaswami Nopada Arangal—Ward No. III (Kottamball).

Sathiyapattur Municipal Office,
16th September 1924.

C. S. DESIKAN ATTANAGAR,
Chairman.

Under section 3 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules framed for the election of members of municipal committees, Mahomed Nader Syah Sahidur Mahomed Irum Ali Pithi Sahidur has been declared duly elected as committee for the 2nd ward, ward 2 of Kothu II, Tirunelveli, for a period of three years with effect from 1st November 1924.

Tirunelveli Municipal Office,
15th September 1924.

C. ALAKHESWAMI NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under section 3 (2) of the District Municipalities Act of 1920 and under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of members of municipal committees M. R. Sy. P. P. Gajendran Pithi Arangal is declared to have been duly elected as committee for ward I of Tirupattur (South Arcot) Municipality in the second division created by the non-retirement in office and to retain till 31 (4) of M.R. Sy. T. G. Srinivasulu Pithi Arangal.

3. The elected committee M. R. Sy. P. P. Gajendran Pithi Arangal will enter upon his duties forthwith and shall hold office till noon on 1st November 1924.

Tirupattur Municipal Office,
15th September 1924.

J. G. SWAMI DESS NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under section 3 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (2) of the rules for the election of members of municipal committees in municipalities, M. R. Sy. V. M. P. Srinivasan Nader Arangal is declared to have been duly elected as municipal committee for the 2nd ward—Mylapore—in the Virudhunagar Municipality for a period of three years commencing from the 1st November 1924.

Virudhunagar Municipal Office,
16th September 1924.

M. S. P. SETHAKUMARA NADAM,
Chairman.

Port St. George, September 15, 1924.

No. 179.—The undersigned Professor and Assistant Professors of the Law College, Kodaik, will continue to hold their appointments till the end of December 1924:—

Professors—
M.R. Ry. K. Subramanyam Pillai Avarup.
Assistant Professors—
M.R. Ry. R. Madhavapala Nayudu Gera.
" K. V. Venkateswaraiah Ayyar Avarup.
" S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avarup.
" P. Chandraiah Gera.
Mahomed Abdul Azeez Sahib Bekadar.
M.R. Ry. A. Rajakrishna Pillai Avarup.
" K. Krishna Moosa Avarup.

Port St. George, September 16, 1924.

No. 180.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1908, the undersigned persons have been elected to be members of the District Educational Council for the districts specified below by the agency acted upon each:—

Name of District.	Name of person elected.	Agency by which elected.
Chennai ...	M.R. Ry. S. V. Gopalakrishnaiah Perbala Gera.	Municipal Council, Madras.

Port St. George, September 16, 1924.

Cuddalore... M.R. Ry. C. T. Venkateswaram Ayyar Gera. District Board, Cuddalore.
Avarup, &c.

Port St. George, September 16, 1924.

No. 181.—The Government are pleased to nominate M.R. Ry. Thevar Subbar D. Subbaraj Rao Perbala Gera as a member of the District Secondary Education Board, Cuddalore, in place of Avarup Subbaraj C. T. Venkateswaram Nayudu Gera.

No. 182.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1908, M.R. Ry. V. Madhava Rajah Avarup, M.L.A., has been elected by the District Educational Council, Madras, to be the President of the Council.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Port St. George, September 13, 1924.

Under section 3, Act I of 1914, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.34 of an acre, to the area a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Hindu Nadam High School, Sattur, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Srivani, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Srivani, and may be inspected during office hours.

Revenue Division, Sattur taluk, Sattur village.

One portion of parcel No. 100, belonging to Janga Kannaiah, son of Vella Chinnappa of Sattur, and	100.
Parcel No. 101, son of Sattur, bounded on the north and east by Sattur	
Sattur High school ground, and by portion of parcel No. 100, west by parcel No. 101.	101.

V. T. KRISHNAIAH ACHARIAR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

MINORITY COMMUNICATING CERTIFICATE—PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1924.

It is hereby notified that the following book is prescribed as the Text book of Private Group C (For non-Scholar study) in Urdu (Hindustani) for the Public Examination of 1924:—

Group C—Urdu (from the beginning of the book to the end of the range in "Hafiz" "Fogus" 1-40, inclusive) by M. H. Jalaluddin Ahmad Jafar (Manager, Islamic Book Depot, Karachi), Press, 1924.

Office of the Officer, for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 11th September 1924.

4. The passport fee must be paid into a Government treasury or, in the case of Madras candidates, into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, attached to the application. On no account will the fee be returned in the Commissioner's office.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post-paid, registered, and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it:—

[Application for admission to the Special Test Examination.]

To the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,

Chowdree P. B. (Madras).

10.—Candidates are taken to assume themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post-paid in their applications. Such post notes will be returned to them in due course with the 'Reserved' stamp of the office impressed upon them. The post-note should have the sender's address only and no other writing. In other form of acknowledgment except that required by the post office rules regarding registered notes are possibly given, one will not write by return of any other form, any candidate enquiring whether his application has been received. Unofficially stamped notes will be rejected.

7. Candidates should write their names, their father's names and their house names distinctly and in full in their applications, and give their addresses in full also. Candidates for the Translation Test should give the examination in which their desire to be examined. Applications which are irregular or defective in any particular will not be taken notice of.

8. Subject to the following parties, the Special Tests are open to all persons who are qualified, under article 1 of the Public Service Regulations for appointment to any posts in the superior service the sanctioned salaries pay of which is Rs. 25 per annum in the colonial or Rs. 40 per annum in the Madras City, or more, or who have passed any of the examinations recognized in article 1 of the Public Service Regulations as sufficient qualifications for entering the public service or who have been exempted from the examination rules for admission to the public service, whose such exemption is expressly subject to a condition prohibiting appointment for any or all of the Special Tests, or who were retained in the superior service of Government during subsequent pay of Rs. 30 per annum prior to the 1st August 1911, or who are employed in posts carrying a salary of Rs. 30 per annum in the colonial or Rs. 40 per annum in the Madras City, with reference to the date appearing at the end of article 1 of the Public Service Regulations.

9.—Candidates who possess only completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, but are not in the service (including acting and temporary)—except as officers of Government, or of local bodies, or the Madras Port Trust or Co-operative Union, or the University of Madras and whose names do not appear in any list published by the University of persons eligible for admission to the Intermediate course of study, and who are desirous of appearing for Special Test Examinations, should forward their candidates to the Commissioner for Government Examinations who will decide on their eligibility for admission to the examination, but no candidate will be admitted to any of the Special Tests unless his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate shows that the holder thereof has obtained marks not less than the Prescribed average in the several subjects included in Group 'A' and in case at least of the subjects under the 'C' Group and also indicates a degree of success in the 'B' Group subjects considered adequate by the Commissioner.

10.—Notwithstanding anything in the above paragraph the tests are also open to:

(1) Candidates who obtained the diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations year to 1910.

(2) Any person who holds any superior appointment in the Agency Forest Officer, the Engineer and Forester and who is desirous of qualifying for appointment in those branches.

(3) Any person who has been granted by Government to appear for any of the Special Tests subject to the condition, if any, on which such permission has been granted.

(4) Persons who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Wesley University and were in the Public Service as on before the 1st July 1911.

(5) Persons who passed the B.A. School Examinations in the past also not were included as on before the 1st July 1911 in the service of Government, or of local bodies, or the Madras Port Trust, or Co-operative Union, or the University of Madras.

11.—Persons who are registered in the Progress of Group who do not possess the personal educational qualifications prescribed for admission to the Special Tests shall be admitted to the examination if their names stand with their applications as certified from the Chief Commissioner of Group granting their special permission to appear.

12. No notice will be taken of any letter from a candidate requesting permission to bring up other tests in lieu of, or in addition to, those entered by him in his application.

13. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who enters a notice which is not included in the list of notices given in paragraph 1 above. The place of examination entered in the application must necessarily be the place where the candidate is employed or ordinarily resides, or should it not be a notice, the place nearest to it where the examination is held.

14. Candidates cannot be allowed to change the place of examination named by them in their applications, unless they are employed in the public service and application is made on their behalf before the 1st October next by the head of the office in which they are employed and it is certified that the change is necessary in the interests of the public service. Candidates changing their place of examination without the permission of the Commissioner must be prepared to have their examinations annulled.

15. The fee paid by a candidate who abjoints himself from the examination will on no account be refunded to him whatever may have been the service, public or private, that prevented him from attending the examination, nor will the fee be refunded to any candidate who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the examination. Candidates are emphatically warned to satisfy themselves before sending in their applications that they are eligible under the rules in force to be admitted to the tests for which they apply.

16. Any candidate who does not believe properly towards the Chief and Assistant Commissioners of the Examinations or is reported of having had someone to subvert or of any kind is liable to have his examination annulled and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

under the control of the Commission. For each term of years as the Commission may think fit, or if the Commission is not satisfied for any reason, whether as to the trustworthiness of the results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner, on any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his answers or failures being determined as the results of such re-examination.

14. Subject to any change that may be found to be necessary, the examination will be conducted in the order of time, and subjects shown in the original table, candidates are at liberty to bring up as many tests together as the table allows, but whatever may be the number of tests brought up, only one application form should be used.

Date.	Time.	Subjects.	Test.
Monday, December 18th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.	History of Village and Taluk Accounts (with books). The Survey, District Office and Revenue Accounts (with books).	Revenue Test. Do.
Tuesday, December 19th.	10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Revenue Acts and Regulations (with books). The Civil Procedure Code, the Land Revenue Act and the Rules of Practice (with books). The Transfer of Property Act and the Specific Relief Act (with books). Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (with books).	Revenue Test. Civil Judicial Test. Do. Revenue Test.
Wednesday, 20th December.	10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Civil Procedure Act (with books). The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Provisions (with books). The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed Provisions (with books).	Civil Judicial Test. Criminal Judicial Test. Do.
Thursday, 21st December.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 12 noon to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Civil Procedure Code (with books). The Indian Evidence Act (with books). Sams, rules, regulations and orders relating to jails (with books). Mental Asylum Rules (with books).	Jail Test. Criminal Judicial Test. Jail Test. Criminal Judicial Test.
Friday, 22nd December.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 12 noon to 1 p.m. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code (with books). The Indian Forest Code—General Provisions (with books). The Code of Criminal Procedure (with books). The Indian Penal Code—Detailed Provisions (with books).	Jail Test. Criminal Judicial Test. Jail Test. Criminal Judicial Test.
Saturday, 23rd December.	10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Civil Procedure Code—Volume I and II; the Government Service Manual; the Revenue Manual; the Revenue Rules and Regulations in India Act; the Audit Regulations; an Introduction to Indian Government Accounts; and an Introduction to Indian Government Audit (with books). The Parliamentary Rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules (with books).	Account Test. Do.
Sunday, 24th December.	10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Translation from English into Tamil— English. Translation from Tamil into English.	Translation Test. Do.

15. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the regulations regarding the Special Test Examination, copies of which are on sale at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 24th September 1924.

D. A. HORDAT,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS. RESOLUTION TO THE COUNCIL OF AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

It is hereby notified, under Rule 4 of Chapter VI of the Laws of the University, that the following members of the University have been duly appointed members of the Council of Affiliated Colleges by the Academic Council under section 10 (b) (v) of the Madras University Act, 1923:—

M. N. John Marshall Ayyappan, B.A., B.Litt., B.Sc., M.A.
M. N. M. A. Chellich Arangal, B.A., LL. B., B.A.-M.A.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS.

The following treasure-trove coins are available for sale at the Government Museum, Madras:—

Serial No.	Metal.	Description.	District where found.	Number available.	Price per coin.
1	Gold.	Flanet probably of the George dynasty of Kalahastri.	Vijayanagar.	80	25 0 0
2	Do.	Vijaya-Panam	Gumbalur.	250	0 0 0
3	Do.	Half pagoda of Devanga of Vijayanagar ..	Cuddalore.	11	2 0 0
4	Do.	South India. Panam Obverse.—Vishnuva nate mark, with the sun and moon on one side and a script on the other. Below there are four vertical straight lines with a curved line on either side of them. Reverse.—Twelve dots arranged in three rows of four each with a figure resembling a lotus above.	South Arcot.	14	0 0 0
5	Do.	South India. Panam Obverse.—A curved line with a cluster of flowers, made up of lines and dots. Reverse.—A four-legged animal, probably a lion.	Chingleput.	3	0 0 0
6	Do.	Panam of Rana Raja	Do.	11	0 0 0
7	Copper.	Coins of Kaim Uday Shakti Akashdhab of the Bahman dynasty.	Godavari.	12	0 1 0
8	Gold.	South India. Panam Obverse.—Familiar figure perhaps that of a deity. Reverse.—Twelve dots with three vertical and one horizontal lines below.	Tirunelveli.	5	0 0 0
9	Silver.	East India Company Annat copper, Madras Mint.	Tanjore.	50	1 0 0
10	Do.	Panama (irregular pieces with Buddhist symbols punched on the surface).	Tiruchengode.	275	0 4 0
11	Gold.	Gold Vardha (Koder treasure trove) as detailed below:—	Malabar.	..	5 12 0

(1) Coins of a Telugu-Chola Chief, 12th Century, bearing the legend 'Rajaraja' in Tamil-Chola.

(a) Variety 'Rajar' (Tamil-Chola)
(b) Do. 'Rajara'
(c) Do. 'Rajaraja'
(d) Do. 'Rajaraja' (Telugu)

(2) Coins assigned to the Kakatiya King Girish IV (1155-1185 A.D.) bearing the legend 'Girish' or 'Giraj' in Devanagari

(a) Variety 'Giraj' or 'Gir' in Devanagari
(b) Variety 'Giraj' or 'Gir' in Telugu-Kannada

(3) Coins assigned to the Pallava King Mahendravarmam I (about 635 A.D.) bearing the legend, 'Mahendravarmam' or 'Mahendravarmam' in Pallava-Chola script

(The coins are completely similar in outline, with a number of rough impressions punched on one side, so that the side is slightly concave or cup-shaped. Each coin weighs approximately 12 grains. The coins are packed separately.)

N.B.—Coins will be sent by V.P.P.

Government Museum, Madras,
12th August 1924.

F. H. GRAVELL,
Superintendent.

EXISTENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT MUHAMMADAN TRAINING SCHOOL, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Grades and managers of candidates and officers who leave or happen to leave of the students and officers, whose particulars are given below, are reported to estimate in the Headmaster, Government Muhammadan Training School, Mount Road, Madras.

Serial number and name of student.	Name of guardian or parent.	Grade.	Age (date of birth).	School in which received and period of training.	Service of student in Government.	School from which he came for training.	Description.
1. Syed Muhammad Kaderick Bakh.	Syed Kaderick Bakh of Madras.	First Schoolmaster.	191 May 1907.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras—1910-12.	514 4 2 514 5 1	XX.	From completing average height; has a mole on the middle of the right side. Others: lower jaw; medium height; a mole on the middle of the right side of the neck.
2. Mr. Wajid Ali.	Mr. Wajid Ali Bakh of Madras.	First Schoolmaster.	191 July 1907.	Do.	514 5 4	XX.	Short stature. He has a mole on the left shoulder joint.
3. Muhammad Shamsuddin.	First Puth Thajam.	Second Schoolmaster.	16 July 1906.	Government Schoolmaster Training School, Madras, from 2nd July 1907 to 2nd March 1910.	218 12 38	Admiral William Murray Bakh, Thajam.	Average height; medium build.
4. Muhammad Osman Ali.	Abdu Bakh, a party of Kaderick.	Do.	16 April 1906.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras, from 2nd July 1907 to 2nd March 1910.	199 12 9	XX.	Average height; medium build.
5. R. K. N. N. N. N.	Shahid Bakh of Madras.	Do.	19 Aug. 1906.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras, from 2nd July 1907 to 2nd March 1910.	219 1 6	Second William Murray Bakh, Thajam.	A good build, average height and medium build.

* Reported to be employed in the State's Educational Department.

† He is reported to be in Bombay.

Madras, 26 September 1924.

R. A. HART,
Deputy Educational Officer, Madras.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT—REVENUE CHAPMAN'S TEST—MAY 1924.

The following candidates have been selected to have passed the test:—

No. 1 Survey Party, Pongalur Centre.

1. Adharaman, Nuth.

2. Jayaraman, Nuth.

3. Velupillai, Nuth.

No. 2 Survey Party, Mandapam Centre.

4. Chandrasekhar, Nuth.

No. 3 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

5. Jayaraman, Nuth.

No. 4 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

6. Karthikeyan, Nuth.

No. 5 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

7. N. N. N. N. N.

No. 6 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

8. N. N. N. N. N.

No. 7 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

9. V. N. N. N. N.

No. 8 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

10. N. N. N. N. N.

No. 9 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

11. N. N. N. N. N.

No. 10 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

12. N. N. N. N. N.

No. 11 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

13. N. N. N. N. N.

No. 12 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

14. N. N. N. N. N.

No. 13 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

15. N. N. N. N. N.

No. 14 Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

16. N. N. N. N. N.

Madras, 16th September 1924.

W. F. HARTMAN,
Deputy Director of Survey.

SCHOLARSHIP.

Under article 104 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, the Inspector of European Schools, Madras, in his R.O.C. No. 119 24, dated 2nd September 1924, awards a High Open Scholarship for the year of the month value of Rs. 25 to Government Madras School for the year from 1st July 1924 to 30th June 1925 of Queen Mary's College, Madras.

1. The scholarship is available to the holder of R.O.C. (a) (iv) Education—General—European Schools in the 1st year of the year 1924-25.

2. The scholarship will be renewed for the student's year 1925-26 on the recommendation of the Principal to the effect that the progress and conduct of the pupil have been satisfactory.

3. Application for such renewal should be made by the Principal concerned at the beginning of the subsequent year 1925-26.

Madras, 1st September 1924.

H. D. KRISHNAIAH,
Inspector of European Schools.

1 The scholarships are divisible in the detailed list "Government Scholarships—Higher Elementary Schools for Boys—Sex. 1 to General, 2 to 4 to Special for Arts Discipline" and are payable monthly and in advance.

2 The instructions contained in the above notification regarding the grant of awards, leave, etc., to scholarship holders and the maintenance of the scholarship register are to be observed.

3 The Boarders to be also reported monthly to this office by the 25th instant of every month a statement showing the names of scholars, the date of drawing and disbursement of the scholarship in that month.

Madras, 11th September 1924.

H. A. HART,
District Educational Officer, Madras.

UNCLAIMED SERVICE REGISTERS AND CERTIFICATES.

It is hereby notified that the following certificates and testimonials of students of the Institution are remaining unclaimed for a long time and if they are not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice, they will be destroyed:—

Teacher, name of school and nature of certificate (number and date).

1. M. S. Srinivasan Aiyar—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 10th January 1914.
2. S. Ramasubramanian Aiyar—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 10th October 1908 and 24th April 1914.
3. P. Chakrabarti—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 6th October 1914.
4. E. Chakrabarti Aiyar—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 23rd March 1907.
5. C. Mahadevan—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 10th March 1909.
6. S. Ramasubramanian Aiyar—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 10th April 1904.
7. Krishnaswami Pillai—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 12th January 1908.
8. E. Rajan Aiyar—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 10th January 1909.
9. K. Venkatasubramanian Aiyar—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 10th February 1905.
10. N. Srinivasan—Conduct certificate No. 21, dated 12th January 1905.
11. T. Tiruvengadam—Leaving certificate, dated 6th January 1907.
12. N. Ramasubramanian—Leaving certificate, dated 12th October 1905.
13. R. Madhavan—Leaving certificate No. 4, dated 22nd January 1907.
14. T. K. Anandam—Leaving certificate No. 28, dated 7th March 1904.
15. P. K. Srinivasan—Transfer certificate No. 21, dated 10th June 1917.
16. A. Srinivasan—Transfer certificate No. 21, dated 10th September 1915, and Conduct certificate, dated 10th April 1907.
17. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar—Transfer certificate No. 21, dated 12th March 1908, and Conduct certificate, dated 10th September 1904.
18. E. Srinivasan—Transfer certificate No. 21, dated 10th February 1908, and Conduct certificate, dated 6th October 1907.
19. E. Raja Rao—Transfer certificate No. 21, dated 22nd January 1907.
20. V. Krishnaswami—Transfer certificate No. 21, dated 20th January 1913.
21. S. Ramasubramanian—Transfer certificate No. 12, dated 21st July 1914, and one unclaimed certificate.
22. O. Siva Srinivasan—Transfer certificate, dated 10th September 1913.
23. J. Devanathan—Transfer certificate, dated 10th September 1913.
24. J. Devanathan—Transfer certificate, dated 10th September 1913.
25. G. Srinivasan—Transfer certificate, dated 10th February 1914.
26. V. Krishnaswami—Transfer certificate, dated 10th September 1913.
27. A. Krishnaswami—Lower Secondary Examination certificate No. 403, dated 10th March 1908.
28. S. Krishnaswami—Lower Secondary Examination certificate No. 704, dated 10th March 1908.
29. Krishnaswami Aiyar—Lower Secondary Examination certificate No. 704, dated 10th February 1908.
30. E. Krishnaswami—Lower Secondary Examination certificate No. 1214, dated 10th March 1907.
31. A. S. Krishnaswami—Lower Secondary Examination certificate No. 403, dated 10th April 1904.
32. V. Krishnaswami—Primary Examination certificate No. 176, dated 10th December 1904.
33. T. Krishnaswami—Primary Examination certificate No. 278, dated 10th December 1904.
34. P. Krishnaswami—Primary Examination certificate No. 18, dated 10th October 1914.
35. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar—Primary Examination certificate No. 504, dated 10th October 1914.
36. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar—Primary Examination certificate, dated 10th July 1907.
37. E. Krishnaswami Aiyar—Primary Examination certificate No. 24, dated 10th October 1908.
38. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar—Primary Examination certificate No. 307, dated 10th May 1914.
39. E. Krishnaswami—Primary Examination certificate No. 342, dated 10th October 1914.
40. V. Krishnaswami—Primary Examination certificate No. 307, dated 10th July 1908.
41. V. Krishnaswami—Primary Examination certificate No. 307, dated 10th April 1908.
42. E. Krishnaswami Aiyar—Primary School Examination certificate, dated 10th May 1907.
43. E. Krishnaswami—Primary School Examination certificate, dated 10th March 1904, and three unclaimed certificates.
44. V. Krishnaswami—Primary School Examination certificate No. 32, dated 10th March 1904.
45. S. Krishnaswami—Primary School Examination certificate, dated 10th March 1907, and one unclaimed certificate.
46. E. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar—Middle School Examination certificate, dated 10th March 1908.

Govt. Boundary Training School, Viluppuram,
20th August 1924.

A. R. GOVILAL AYTAR,
Inspector.

The service bill of *Amangalathan* (Nag's) Son, late acting assistant, has been lying away in the office for a long time unclaimed, and notice is hereby given that it will be destroyed, as soon as it is not claimed by the party within a month from the date of this notification.

Pennakudi, 26 September 1924.

C. VENKATESAN,
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Pennakudi Range.

The undersigned general educational certificates of teachers whose whereabouts are unknown, are lying in this office for a long time without being taken delivery of—

Number of certificates	Name of pupil.	Description of certificate.
210	S. Sathyan	Primary School Examination Certificate held at Pennakudi on 26th April 1923.
119	S. T. Ramarajan . .	Transfer certificate issued by the National High School, Mannargudi, on 26th October 1923.
80	Gopalakrishnan, Appay of Pennakudi.	Duplicate copy of Secondary school certificate issued on 26th April 1921.
65	Ranganayagam, Na yudu.	Transfer certificate issued by the Wesleyan Mission High School, Nagapattinam, on 24th January 1920.

Notice is hereby given that, if the concerned parties fail to take delivery of the certificates within one month from the date of this publication, steps will be taken to destroy them.

Pennakudi, 26 September 1924.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Deputy Inspector of Schools acting at Pennakudi Range.

Notice is hereby given that the service book and record of service of E. Vein Thomas, late sub. post office, of this office, and the service book of L. V. Rajagopal Rao, late, post office of the late Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, appointed as post office here have been lying unclaimed in this office for a long time. They or their heirs are now informed that they will be destroyed if the books are not claimed within one month from the date of this publication.

Tiruttaniappadu, 26 September 1924. Acting Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tiruthaniappadu Range.

P. MUNNARAYA IYER,

Acting Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tiruthaniappadu Range.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has in his Forwarding R.O.D. No. 2135 of 1924, dated 18th August 1924, advised that P. O. Munnaraya Iyer alias P. O. Munnaraya Ayyar, son of Gopal Ayyar of Talavada, Mannargudi taluk, Salem district, should not be admitted for training in any recognized training school in the Presidency and that he is ineligible for employment as a teacher in any school.

Salem, 1st September 1924

E. A. STEELE,
District Education Officer, Salem.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from Indian women candidates for the post of Taluk, South in No. 44 per annum in the Government Secondary School for Girls, Annamalai. The following particulars should be furnished by the applicants—Name; age; caste; education; district; highest general educational qualifications; whether Indian—grade of training; date of completion of teacher's certificate; special qualifications in design.

The post is permanently vacant and the selected candidate will have to be in probation for six months.

Taluk, 1st September 1924.

M. F. FRAGER,
Acting Inspector of Girls' Schools, Cuddalore District.

WANTED from the 1st October 1924 a temporary clerk for a period not exceeding three months on a pay of Rs. 40 per annum. He will be required to correspond with the District, and, being sent up to him as expeditiously as possible. The applicant with previous experience in record-keeping will be preferred.

Madurai College, Madurai,
10th September 1924.

E. W. C. BRADFIELD, B.A., LL.B.,
Acting Principal.



Published by Authority.

No. 39.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891. [Part, 3 week.

Part 23.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS

[illegible]**Environ.**

Posting—Mr. E. T. Mathew, Assistant Commissioner of Forests on probation, is posted for duty under the Chief Forest Engineer.

H. THOMAS,
Acting Chief, Directorate of Finance

Results

Graduation of Fishery.—The portraits of M. R. Fry, St. John, N. H., Essex Inspector, in Harwoodport Circle and of Mr. F. E. Quinn in Harwood Circle, ordered in Association's collection, dated Feb. 1894, are recorded.

H. B. SEXTON,

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Pass Commenced.

According to the latest information received, the Exhibition will close early in November this year, when the Special Officer in charge at the Madras Guest will leave for India. It is hereby notified therefore for the information of exhibitors in the Madras Court that no more assignments of exhibits, either by post or by steamer, should be sent either for display or for sale at the Madras Court of the British Empire Exhibition.

Madras, 18th September 1924.

E. F. THOMAS,
Director of Industries.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 12th September 1924.
(Note.—All figures are in bales of 490 lb. net.)

Variety of cotton	For the corresponding week of 1923		For the current week		Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the present year		For the current season and February 1924 to date	
	Consumed at mills	Net exports by sea	Consumed at mills	Net exports by sea	Consumed at mills	Net exports by sea	Consumed at mills	Net exports by sea
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Organizations	360	50	360	50	36,000	5,000	36,000	5,000
Factories	77	114	77	114	7,700	11,400	7,700	11,400
Charitable	84	1,000	84	1,000	8,400	10,000	8,400	10,000
Brokers and Wholesalers	287	478	287	478	28,700	47,800	28,700	47,800
Consumption	1	177	1	177	100	17,700	100	17,700
Exports values	800	100	800	100	80,000	10,000	80,000	10,000
Total	3,240	1,011	3,240	1,011	32,400	10,110	32,400	10,110

(a) Net cotton supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by direct mills.

(b) Net cotton supplied in the current week by direct mills.

(c) Exports by sea in the current week—Madras 1,414; Coimbatore 2, 1,416; 2, 1,416.

Quantity of cotton processed in the pressing divisions and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 12th September 1924.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 490 lb. net.)

Variety of cotton	In the previous year				In the current year			
	Spinning pressed in week ending 12th September 1923	Spinning pressed from 1st January 1924 to 12th September 1924	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the week ending 12th September 1923	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st January 1924 to 12th September 1924	Spinning pressed in week ending 12th September 1924	Spinning pressed from 1st January 1924 to 12th September 1924	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the week ending 12th September 1924	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st January 1924 to 12th September 1924
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Transvaal	1,000	117,125	1,000	117,125	1,000	117,125	1,000	117,125
India	80	50	1,000	1,000	80	50	1,000	1,000
Guatemala	8,400	84,000	8,400	84,000	8,400	84,000	8,400	84,000
West Indies and West Africa	1,700	17,000	1,700	17,000	1,700	17,000	1,700	17,000
Guatemala	300	30,000	300	30,000	300	30,000	300	30,000
Total	3,270	330,000	3,270	330,000	3,270	330,000	3,270	330,000

S. D. ARNOLD,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 18th September 1924.

NOTICE TO SANITARY INSPECTORS.

All unemployed Sanitary Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and all those Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors employed in stations other than Local Boards and Municipalities are requested to furnish the Director of Public Health, Calcutta Post, Madras, with the particulars required for below at a very early date for including their names in the list of Sanitary Inspectors now under revision:—

- (1) Name of Certified Sanitary Inspector, Qualified Sanitary Inspector or Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
- (2) Age.
- (3) Languages known.
- (4) Terms paid.
- (5) Residence if Certified Sanitary Inspector, Qualified Sanitary Inspector or Assistant Sanitary Inspector with the year of joining the list.
- (6) Present employment, if any, and pay.
- (7) Permanent address.

Madras, 26th September 1924.

K. I. MATTHEW, M.B., B.S. (Calcutta),
Deputy Director of Public Health.

UNCLAIMED BUX.

One Kalyanappa Subramani Mur of Kanyasulkottu, Thiruvannamalai District, Thalapain taluk, Coimbatore, who was employed as a Field Surveyor of the P.W.D. has died in the office according to No. 12-1-4, remaining unclaimed.

Notice is hereby given to the said Subramani Mur or in the event of his death to his legal heirs, that if the account be not claimed before the 1st October 1924, the amount will lapse to Government.

Trichangampy, 25th August 1924.

D. VENKATACHALA AYYA,
Officer in charge, P.W.D. Survey Party.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The information of candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 15th and 16th September 1924:—

Candidates as Government.			Candidates as Government—cont.		
Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.	Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
<i>First class</i>			<i>Second class—cont.</i>		
2	47	Kannan Chann.	42	A. Venkataswamy.	15
<i>Second class</i>			43	T. Dorai Swamy.	
1	46	Burna Khan.	44	S. Subramanyaswami.	
3	48	Shankar Chandraiah.	45	P. Subramanyam.	
4	49	S. Subramanyam.	46	R. S. Chandraiah.	
5	50	S. Subramanyam.	47	M. Subramanyam.	<i>Candidates as Examiners.</i>
6	51	S. Subramanyam.	48	S. Subramanyam.	
7	52	S. Subramanyam.	49	S. Subramanyam.	
8	53	S. Subramanyam.	50	S. Subramanyam.	
9	54	S. Subramanyam.	51	S. Subramanyam.	

Madras, 17th September 1924.

J. S. WINTERDALE,
Principal, Board of Examiners,
and Secretary, Examiners in Government.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1828, that on 4th May 1924 the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 300-1-4 were found in Kumbhakurudi of Bellary Taluk by a soldier named Chippanna, Rangappa of Bellary. The property is now kept in the Taluk Office, Bellary:—

Description of the property.—Two gold bangles weighing Rs. 12-11-4.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally before the Collector of Bellary at his office on 10th January 1925 and furnish proof of their claim.

Bellary Collector's Office,
22nd August 1924.

A. C. DUFF,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1828, that on or about the 15th April 1924 a treasure consisting of silver articles valued at Rs. 100-1-4 was found in a mud pot near Kumbhakurudi of Bellary Taluk by a soldier named Chippanna, Rangappa of Bellary. The property is now kept in the Taluk Office, Bellary, where they were digging and sifting a mound in the west of the Kumbhakurudi, Kumbhakurudi's dwelling house.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the District Collector, Karnool, at his office at 11 a.m. on the 5th of December 1924 (Monday) when the matter will be required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Karnool Collector's Office,
25th July 1924.

It is hereby notified under section 5 (a) of the Indian Treasure Treas. Act, VI of 1873, that treasure consisting of the undenominated articles, valued at Rs. 458, was on or about 15th of June 1924, found by Katika Nekkalla Subbiah of Chinnagudi village, Patancheru taluk, Karnool district, in a certain place in the tal. called Sanjeevayyanakonda, which is situated near the village of Gootipetla and which belongs to Government —

Description of the Treasure.	Weight.				Approximate value.
	Tola. An. Grams.				
(1) One gold bangle	8	0	0	0	250
(2) Do.	8	0	0	0	240
(3) Do.	8	0	0	0	10
(4) Do.	8	0	0	0	200
Total					458

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the District Collector, Karnool, at his office at 11 a.m. on the 19th January 1925 (Monday), when the matter will be required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Karnool Collector's Office,
25th August 1924.

H. R. USKELLI,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 (a) of the Indian Treasure Treas. Act (VI of 1873) that on 14th June 1924 a treasure consisting of silver coin of 16th century to Rs. 141 was discovered in R. S. No. 74-7 parts, one lot of one Tirumalamma P. Das, while digging in Kandiappa village, Chintamani taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Chidambaram on Monday the 18th January 1925 in order to have the matter required into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
18th August 1924.

F. C. DUTT,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Treas. Act, VI of 1873, that on 19th May 1924, a whole number consisting of Buddha with pedestal 28 inches in height estimated to be worth Rs. 20 was found on the site in the Thiruv. Manthi Coker, Tiruchirappalli. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tirupur at his office at Tirupur on 2nd day of December 1924 in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tirupur Collector's Office,
1st July 1924.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Treas. Act, VI of 1873, that treasure consisting of silver coin of copper belonging to Chinnagudi village of the description given below valued at Rs. 50 was found on 21st May 1924 at about 6 p.m. by one Chinnagudi Thero while digging up earth for planting a mango tree in a vacant garden in Malakalagudi village of the Tirumala Zamindari, Tirumala taluk —

Description of coin.		Quantity.	Description of coin.		Quantity.	Description of coin.		Quantity.
(1) Rupee	Valued at Rs. 50	300	(10) Anul	.. .. .	375	(9) Shikha (broken)	.. .. .	100
(2) 1/2	.. .. .	225	(11) Almar	.. .. .	75	(10) Do. do	.. .. .	100
(3) Annas	.. .. .	225	(12) Do	.. .. .	150	(11) Kumbhanga	.. .. .	10
(4) Do.	.. .. .	225	(13) Panna (small)	.. .. .	200	(12) Do	.. .. .	10

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tirumala at his office at Tirumalagiri on 4 p.m. on 1st December 1924 for inquiry.

Tirumala Collector's Office,
28th July 1924.

H. H. SURESH,
Collector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Vital Statistics of the Municipal Towns of the Maudslayi Province for the week ending 29th August 1924.

Districts.	Serial number.	Municipal towns.	Population under Registrar-General's Act of 1911.			Deaths.		Deaths.										Total.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Under Registrar-General's Act of 1911.	Under Registrar-General's Act of 1911.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Typhus.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Goroka	1	Barkings	11,681	16,730	28,411	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	22
	2	Port Moresby	8,258	9,961	18,219	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
	3	Vanua	1,453	1,663	3,116	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
	4	Vanua	22,193	32,568	54,761	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	31	55
Vanuatu	5	Vanuatu	10,381	10,918	21,299	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
	6	Vanuatu	10,000	10,000	20,000	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
	7	Vanuatu	9,624	4,971	14,595	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
	8	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	48	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	23	38
Solomon	9	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	25
	10	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18
	11	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18
	12	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	27
Kaituma	13	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	23
	14	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
	15	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13
	16	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Gaster	17	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
	18	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	12
	19	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
	20	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Hafsa	21	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	22
	22	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	23	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	24	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
Ginghal	25	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	26	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	27	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	28	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
South Area	29	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	30	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	31	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	32	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
Tahiti	33	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	34	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	35	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	36	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
Tahiti	37	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	38	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	39	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	40	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
Tahiti	41	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	42	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	43	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	44	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
Hafsa	45	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	46	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	47	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
	48	Vanuatu	10,710	17,179	27,889	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22

8-1-25, 1924.]

1924 ST. GEORGE'S GAZETTE.

1925

Final Statement of the Municipal Taxes of the Municipalities for the week ending 23rd August 1924—cont.

Towns.		Serial number.	Municipal taxes.	Formations under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1920.			Rates.			Duties.												Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
				Sales.	Profits.	Total.	General rate per 100 of the value of the property.	A. & B. rate per 100 of the value of the property.	C. & D. rate per 100 of the value of the property.	Chickens.	Dogs.	Pigs.	Hens.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	- Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
																							Sales.	Profits.	Total.	Chickens.	Dogs.	Pigs.	Hens.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Horse and carriage.	Sales.	Profits.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Barnet	43	Public works	15,100	15,100	15,100	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Madras, 18th September 1924.

1924

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Page 11

Final Schedule of the Municipal Towns of the Province for the week ending 30th August 1934

District	Serial number	Municipal town	Population in the Municipality according to the Census of 1921			Males			Deputies											Total		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Clerks	Scribes	Pages	Prison	Deputy Mayor	Mayor	Deputy Mayor	Deputy Mayor	Deputy Mayor	Deputy Mayor	Deputy Mayor	Males	Females	Total
Benjam	1	Berhampur	81,261	87,734	168,995	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	Pachhaland	5,514	5,560	11,074	12	2	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3	Chikola	7,451	8,458	15,909	8	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4	Yamagatani	52,153	54,731	106,884	21	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yamagatani	5	Yamagatani	25,761	25,258	51,019	10	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6	Yamagatani	14,258	14,752	29,010	8	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7	Yamagatani	5,454	5,551	11,005	7	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	8	Yamagatani	58,758	57,082	115,840	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bahawal	9	Chikola	25,761	25,258	51,019	10	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	10	Pachhaland	7,501	7,558	15,059	10	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11	Chikola	52,458	54,731	107,189	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	12	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Katra	13	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	14	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	15	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gujarat	17	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	18	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	19	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Katra	21	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	22	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	23	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	24	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chikola	25	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	26	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	27	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	28	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South West	29	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	30	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	31	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	32	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tribhuvan	33	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	34	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	35	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	36	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tribhuvan	37	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	38	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	39	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	40	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tribhuvan	41	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	42	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	43	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	44	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tribhuvan	45	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	46	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	47	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	48	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tribhuvan	49	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	50	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	51	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	52	Chikola	52,153	54,731	106,884	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Rev. Mr. [Name]

PORE BY, GEORGE GASTON

1934

Final Position of the Municipal Treasury of the Statutes Parliament for the week ending 30th August 1934-35.

District	Serial number	Municipal Areas	Expenditure during Financial year 1934-35			Receipts			Debits													Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			Munis.	Parishes	Total	Munis.	Parishes	Total	Cham.	Municipal	Papers	Fees	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings	Savings

Maiden, 20th September 1934.

* Report not received.

1934

1934-35

1934-35

State of district, with (year) and municipality.	Attacks.	Deaths.	State of district, with (year) and municipality.	Attacks.	Deaths.	State of district, with (year) and municipality.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Smallpox—cont.			Plague—cont.			Malaria Fever.		
Tan Malabar.			Wazir.			Theruvorum.		
Orissamand ..	5	—	Erappattoli ..	8	9	Chirappattoli ..	26	9
Seve Kanara.			Buara ..	2	1	Anantaram.	—	1
Mangalore ..	8	—	Wara ..	2	1	Madaya MT ..	—	1
Edga ..	—	—	Wara ..	2	1	Tan Malabar.	—	—
Total ..	13	—	Total ..	12	11	Gumma MT ..	13	1
Malabar.			Channarayana.	2	—			
Palga ..	1	—	Palga ..	10	11			
Total—Mangalore ..	41	10	Channarayana M.T.	20	11			
Total—Ward districts ..	112	24	Total ..	20	11			
Grand total ..	249	45	Yag Stryam.	—	1	Total—Mangalore ..	29	9
Plague.			Channarayana M.T.	—	1	Total—Ward districts ..	26	9
Erappattoli M.T. ..	20	9	Palga ..	—	1	Total—Grand districts ..	26	9
			Total—Mangalore ..	10	11			
			Total—Grand districts ..	12	11			
			Grand total ..	20	11			

E. T. MATTHEW, M.A., M.B. (Calcutta),
Acting Director of Public Health.

Madras, 15th September 1924.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INTERRUPTION OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the District Courts Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the under-mentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language—

Shri Venkatar Maheshwari Mahaswami, s.a., Additional Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur.

High Court, Madras,
24th September 1924.

S. ARJUNENDRACHARI,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendment to the Civil Rules of Practice (Madras) is published for the information of all persons interested and it is hereby notified that the draft amendment as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter will be taken into account before the High Court on or after the 15th October 1924—

Amend the words "the court" before the words "shall be destroyed" appearing at the end of rule 44 and after the word "destroyed" add the words "and the bound stamp papers, if any, shall be forwarded to the nearest Treasury Office, for so much, if so good evidence, by the Superintendent of Stamps."

High Court, Madras,
24th September 1924.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court makes the following amendment to the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure—

In sub-rule (4) and (5) of rule 38 of Order XXI, Code of Civil Procedure, for the words "in duplicate" substitute "and of correspondence".

(Signs)	C. S. RAO, Offy. Chief Justice	Judges.
"	C. V. KANNANARAO SASTRI	
"	V. RAMAN	
"	M. D. DEVENAH	
"	M. VENKATACHARI SASTRI	
"	K. H. WILSON	
"	G. S. RAMANI	
"	D. O. WILSON	
"	C. MATHURAM MAHA	
"	G. H. H. JAYARAM	
"	V. V. PRASAD AYYANGAR	
"	H. E. C. SMITH	

High Court, Madras,
24th September 1924.

The High Court hereby directs under sections 5 and 21 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1857, as amended, by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1893, that the Court of the District Munsif at Dharmapuri shall, on account of plague, be closed at Dharmapuri with effect from 26th September 1904, but shall be reopened at Rode with effect from 26th September 1904, shall hold its sittings at Rode until further orders and shall be styled the "Court of the District Munsif of Dharmapuri at Rode."

2 The Court shall continue to exercise the same jurisdiction as it has hitherto been exercising.

High Court Madras,
15th September 1904

F. S. BUTLER,
Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District Munsif's Court of Narsid at Dornale located in the "upper portion of Narsid Hall" will be removed to the building of Mr. Don. Kandaswami at Dornale, situated by the side of the present "Narsid District Munsif's Court," and will hold its sittings in the said building with effect from 1st October 1904.

Narsid District Munsif's Court at
Dornale, 4th September 1904.

M. SATHISHAN,
District Munsif.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 10 of 1903 in the Court of the District Judge, Anantapur.

Mada Kothappa and his son Mada Kothappa of Nagamandlam,
Dharmapuri taluk Insolvent.

Under section 45 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1903 the adjunction order dated 18th April 1903 of one Mada Kothappa and his son Mada Kothappa as insolvents has been annulled by the Court on 15th September 1904.

No. 1 of 1903 in the Court of the District Judge, Anantapur.

Kottam Appanna Pottu Ellappa Insolvent.

Under section 45 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1903 the adjunction order dated 18th January 1903 of Kottam Appanna Pottu Ellappa as insolvent has been annulled by the Court on 4th September 1904.

Anantapur, 15th September 1904.

P. C. LOBO,
District Judge.

No. 28 of 1903 in the Court of the District Judge, Bellary.

G. V. Jeebi, son of Vittal Peeth, residing at Nanjan Petitioner (Debtor).

(1) Kappal Rameswara Gound, son of Sankara Gound, (2) Kappal
Dewantha Gound, son of Banathra Gound, (3) Kappal Venkaya
Gound, son of Rameswara Gound, resident of Haragudi and Kappal,
Srinagar District—Debtor; (4) Kanyasulkam Panthappa of Haragudi,
(5) Chirappal Chinnababappa of Udayar, Haragudi taluk,
and (6) Kappal Rameswara Gound [now deceased] by his sons and
legal heirs—creditors. Substantive Gound of Kappal, Haragudi
Taluk—Debtor Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given under section 35 (2) of Act V of 1903 that the order of adjunction passed against the first, second and third counter-petitioners (creditors) by an order of the Court dated 21st January 1903 is annulled under section 45 (1) of the Act by an order of the Court dated 15th September 1904, so as to take effect from the date of the order of the Court on 15th September 1904.

No. 11 of 1904 in the Court of the District Judge, Bellary.

Gadda Sankappa, son of Venkaya, resident of Nankhalu,
Harpanahalli taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Gadda Sankappa Sankappa and others others Counter-petitioners (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has filed this petition in accordance with an order, and that the first day of October 1904 has been fixed for final hearing. All persons who stand objected to the petition are required to be present on the said date in person or by their agent and they are to submit grounds of objection in writing three (3) days before the day of hearing unless both of the days of giving such notice, and all the said day of hearing.

V. R. KUTTUSWAMI AYYAR,
District District Judge.

Bellary, 15th September 1904.

No. 58 of 1923, G.F. No. 108 of 1924 (No. 26 of 1922 on the file of the District Secretary's Office, Coimbatore) as the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

C. A. Kappaswami Appayya Petitioner (Debitor).
C. A. Gopalakrishnaiah and others Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied under section 44 of Act V of 1920 for an order of discharge and that the petition is posted to 26th October 1924 for hearing.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

Coimbatore, 18th September 1924.

No. 114 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

M. V. Nicholas Mahomed Sahib, son of Kadir Basha Sahib, and
M. K. Mahomed Basha Sahib, son of Kadir Basha Sahib of
Kirtipalayam, Atamshi taluk Respondents (Debitors).
Sri Krishna Thana Sahib, formerly Rangai Kanaktha street, Coimbatore—By Secretary P. S. Mahomed Chettiar Petitioner (Creditor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondents abovesaid insolvent. Hearing 18th October 1924.

S. A. JENKINS,
District Judge.

Coimbatore, 18th September 1924.

No. 15 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Rameshadas Polbhayya Petitioner (Creditor).
Mangada Venkates Reddi and Mangada Venkateswaras of Yallandoli
Taluk Respondents (Debitors).

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovesaid respondents were adjudged insolvent by this Court on 22nd August 1923 and that the insolvents are directed to apply for discharge within a year. The creditors of the said insolvents are required to prove their debts within two months from the date by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore.

No. 48 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Sankarant Subbarayagudi Petitioner (Creditor).
Devanath Chinnaboyya and Devanath Kannababoyya, residing at Coimbatore
Taluk Respondents (Debitors).

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the petition put in by the abovesaid petitioner to declare the respondents insolvent is posted to the 4th day of October 1924.

No. 45 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Venkata Reddy-pyragam Linga Reddi Petitioner (Creditor).
Venkata Chinnaboyya Linga Reddi, Hanu Reddi and Chinappa Reddi
of Chinnaboli village, Paluvurda taluk Respondents (Debitors).

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the petition put in by the abovesaid petitioner to declare the respondents insolvent is posted to the 8th day of October 1924.

S. BAGHAVA AYYANAR,
District Judge.

Coimbatore, 18th September 1924.

No. 4 of 1921 (L.B. No. 216 of 1924) in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Thakshakkal Kunath Amrithaswami Abdulla Petitioner (Debitor).
Dayanath Koorji Pillai and twenty-five others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 27 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the abovesaid petitioner who was adjudged insolvent by order of this Court dated 26th July 1922 has applied to this Court for an order adjourning the time to apply for discharge by one year from 18th July 1924 and that the said adjournment has been granted by order of this Court dated 26th July 1924.

No. 7 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Pooyanankand Karikal Abdulla of Erimangal taluk and owner
of Kattayam taluk Petitioner (Debtor).
M. Koorji Kothai Sood and twenty-eight others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 38 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged as insolvent and that his application has been posted to 26th October 1924 for hearing in this Court.

No. 3 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Pachikottu Marwan of Kollangi Gram and son-in-law of Kottayam taluk. Petitioner (Plaintiff).
Cheriyannu Kuttan and two others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 10 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that his petition has been posted to 31st October 1924 for hearing in this Court.

No. 4 of 1923 (L.A. No. 428 of 1923) in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Editha Vaid Kanna Chanda of Nethambettu Gram, Chanda manor, Kumbalangi taluk Petitioner (Plaintiff).
V. S. R. Venka Appay and Brothers and another whom Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for an order of discharge and that his petition has been posted to 31st October 1924 for hearing in this Court.

R. McLELLAN,
District Judge.

Tellicherry, 19th September 1923.

No. 14 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, East Tanjore.

V. Nishantha Appay Petitioner (Plaintiff).
Katharina Chetty In Respondent (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given that the above 1st respondent was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 11th day of August 1924 under section 30 of Act V of 1920, and that the Official Receiver, Tanjore, is appointed Receiver of the insolvent's estate. All creditors of the said insolvent should post their debts by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tanjore, as early as possible effective in Force No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Elsewise any of February 1925 is fixed within which the 1st respondent (defendant) should apply for his discharge.

T. VENKOGOPAL CHETTI,
District Judge.

Madurai, 19th September 1923.

No. 22 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

M. Kanna Chetti, son of Marappan Chetti, residing at Panchasanga-
lam, Namakkal taluk Petitioner.
Sellinga Appay also Narayana Appay and others, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition stands posted to the 18th day of October 1924 for hearing.

No. 21 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Sakthidoss Chetti, Petitioner.
Chinnasami Nallas, son of Krishnaswami Nallas at Arupit,
Arur taluk Respondent (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court praying that the respondent may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition stands posted to the 28th day of October 1924 for hearing.

R. N. COOMARAY,
District Judge.

Salem, 18th September 1924.

No. 1 of 1923 (L.A. No. 269 of 1923) in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Chinnasami Reddi Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that Chinnasami Reddi, son of Durgamma Reddi, residing at Kanner village, Thondikottai taluk, has applied to this Court for an order of discharge, that it stands posted to 12th November 1923, and that any creditor of the said insolvent wishing to oppose the application may appear in person or by lawyer to the said date at 10 a.m. before this Court and oppose.

G. G. SODHAYAPULU,
District Judge.

Chidambaram, 18th September 1923.

No. 1 of 1854 in the COLLEGE OF THE BISHOPRIC OF JEROME, SOUTH MALABAR.

Margarethe Nussli-Krieger, PhD, is an associate professor at the University of Zurich, Switzerland.

Chalchicomula Bank, Limited, and thirteen others	<i>Cum gratia</i>
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Notice is hereby given that under section 7 of Act V of 1930 the aforementioned prisoner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the petition is posted for 24th October 1936.

Calicut, 12th September 1934.

M. NARAYANA RAO,
Subordinate Judge

No. 12 of 1934 in the Order of the Secretary of State, Colonial Office

Satish Chandra, son of Premal Chandra, trades at Valsigunden.

Publication (Quarterly)

Harasamond Nayudu, son of Ponnal Nayudu, Kaimster, 2702,
at Mahamudavaraham. Palakurichi

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1928 that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent an insolvent. Hearing: 2nd October 1934.

No. 26 of 1954 in the Series of the Government of India, Hyderabad

Kannada: Sri Rangaratha Dhava Melha, Limited, by Bangalore.

E. V. Subramana Aiyar	"	"	"	"	"	Publisher (Gode)
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5 S. Pakha Rao, son of Srikanth Ayyar, Bangalore, landholder, at
Tulsiwadi road, Coimbatore.

It is harder when the above-mentioned conditions are met in the form of a

may be adjudged as insolvent. Hearing 10th October 1926.

№ 81 от 1904 г. със Своден № 462. Регистратурен Листок. Спешаваща.

Karson Karadas, son of Mehra Karadas. Tallah. 1991 at Moh.

Podipatnem, Kallar village, Pollachi taluk *Periloma (Dohr)*.

Miss Netaraps also found Kauten by another mother
Yohannan, son of Hachmann Kauten in N. H. H. H. H.

Knows is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1928 that On abovesaid petitioners has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent. Hearing 22nd October 1929.

No. 35-40 1974 of the Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Commonwealth

Kenneth Modell, son of Arthur Modell, KKK's ranking at

Chapalayan, Modasur village, Sakleshpaleyan taluk ... *Fertiliser (Dolite in pos)*

Lakshmanan Chelvaraj and others	Responsible (Credit/Govt.)
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Notice is hereby given under section 18 of Act V of 1928 that the above matter has been applied to this Court to be adjudged on its merits. Hearing 25th October 1928.

Calicut, 113, September 1826.

T. S. LENTHAN RAO,
Adelphi House, India

No. 2 of 1994 in the Court of the Supremacy of Law, Ombudsman

Personal Unavailability, use of Tachometer, Modality of Hypnosis, 1999

Psychology, French Country	10	10	11	11	Follows
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1) Charnathanda Midall, son of Vytthilinga, Noddy of Perumangudi.

Swamiacha Gurukul of Vitharsatepola, Chidambaram taluk ... *Respectable*

It is hereby given that the abovesigned petitioner has applied to the Court and

and 13 (2) of Act V of 1900 to signify the first respondent as husband and that the petition reads posted to 13th October 1924 for hearing.

Caddyshaws, 11th September 1994

K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN AVVAR,
Subrahmanya Sastri

No. 5 of 1974 in the Series of the Secretary General, Kingston, Jamaica.

Barry R. Chazotte, Jr., *President*

Waterman's Arrow	12	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Notice is hereby given under section 89 (2) of Act V of 1930 that the petition put in by the above-named petitioner to declare the respondent an insolvent is posted to 25th October 1924.

No. 8 of 1924 in the Court of the Honorable Judge, Kandyamannar.

S. Sengayarasu Chettiar Petitioner (Plaintiff).
P. Sengayarasu Ayyar Respondent (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given under section 50 (1) of Act V of 1920 that the petitioner in the above-named petition has declared the respondent an insolvent in pursuance of the provisions of the Insolvency Act, 1920.

Kandyamannar, 10th September 1924.

M. SUNDARAN AYYAR,
District Judge.

No. 14 of 1924 in the Court of the Honorable Judge, Tenkasi.

Subramanyam Ayyar, son of Ramasubbai, residing at Putha-
mangalam, Vellore District, Andaman Islands Petitioner (Plaintiff).
Srinivasalingam Pillai, son of Thandil Pillai, and Subramanyam
Pillai, son of the 1st respondent, both residing at Kumbakonam
street, Vellore District, Andaman Islands Respondent (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the above petitioner has applied to this Court to declare the respondent insolvent and that the application stands posted for hearing on the 11th day of October 1924. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by agent on the said date.

Tenkasilly, 10th September 1924.

G. J. GUZARUJI,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1924 in the Court of the Honorable District Magistrate, Calicut.

Veludakasingam Krishnan, son of Melian of Panchankurumparam and
dwara, Calicut taluk Petitioner.
Calicut Bank, Limited, and others Respondents.

The above petitioner has applied that he may be adjudicated an insolvent and his petition is posted for hearing on 15th October 1924.

No. 5 of 1924 in the Court of the Honorable District Magistrate, Calicut.

Velupillai Ram, son of Isambiahram of Panchankurumparam and
dwara, Calicut taluk Petitioner.
Calicut Bank, Limited, and others Respondents.

The above petitioner has applied that he may be adjudicated an insolvent and the petition is posted for hearing on 15th October 1924.

M. K. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

Calicut, 10th September 1924.

No. 1 of 1924 in the Court of the Honorable District Magistrate, Changanassery.

Peterson Kumbakonam, son of Thegavaram, Radhikan and Sankar of
Chidambaram in Vennayala taluk Petitioner.
Sopani Vennayala and others Respondents.

Notice, under section 50 of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 4th September 1924 and he has been directed to apply for his discharge within six months from the said date. All his creditors are required to prove their debts to him as soon as possible before the Honorable M.H.J. V. Venkat Rao-Pandey, District Magistrate, Changanassery, Vennayala taluk.

K. PURUSHOTTAM,
District Magistrate.

Changanassery, 10th September 1924.

No. 11 of 1924 in the Court of the Honorable District Magistrate, Gooty.

Sriji Narayanaswami, son of Chinnai Subbaya of Tulpur Petitioner.
Madan Lalachandran and another Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied in this Court for being declared an insolvent and the petition stands posted on 15th October 1924 for hearing.

No. 15 of 1924 in the Court of the Honorable District Magistrate, Gooty.

Subbappa Subbappa, son of Narayana of Gootikal taluk, Gooty Petitioner.
M. Lakshmi Reddi and eight others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied in this Court for being declared an insolvent and the petition stands posted on 15th October 1924 for hearing.

T. VEKKONA SAO,
District Magistrate.

Gooty, 10th September 1924.

No. 5 of 1924 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GOWDA.

Talwar Kannappa Chetti of Nandikur Petitioner (Petitioner).
Talwar Kannappa Chetti and five others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 10 (3) of Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared as an insolvent and that his petition stands period for hearing, to 15th October 1924.

Mylapore, 15th September 1924.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
District Magistrate.

No. 6 of 1924 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANDAM.

Vayalappan Nadar, son of Vayalappan Thiruvallu Nadar residing at
Kandam Taluk, Kottayam District, Petitioner (Petitioner).
Thiruvallu Nadar and two others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under sections 7, 10, 11 and 12 of Act V of 1920 that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that his application is period for hearing to the 15th day of October 1924. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by valid as the said date.

Kollam, 15th September 1924.

T. A. SUBBAYYA PILLAI,
District Magistrate.

No. 10 of 1924 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANDAM.

Chinnappa Mudali Petitioner.
Sundar Mudali Liquidator (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the order dated 8th August 1924 appointing the petitioner as an insolvent has been examined on 4th September 1924 by this Court.

Kandam, 15th September 1924.

S. SUBRAMANIAM,
District Magistrate.

No. 10 of 1924 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MADURAI.

Maruthu Nadar Subbaraya, son of Chinnappa of Pongu, Madurai
Taluk Petitioner.
Subbaraya Subbaraya and six other creditors Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to appoint him as insolvent and that his application is period for hearing on 29th October 1924. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Madurai, 17th September 1924.

K. G. SANKARANARAYAN ATTANAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 9 of 1924 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MADURAI.

Mahammad Gulam Mohideen Petitioner.
Mahammad Gulam Hyder and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner is appointed as insolvent on 15th September 1924 and that he is granted three months' time for applying for final discharge. Assets will vest in Mr. M. V. Pundaram Ayyar, Receiver. Creditors should prove their claims in six weeks.

Madurai, 17th September 1924.

S. RAJAGOPALA ATTANAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1924 (L.A. No. 251 of 1924) of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MADURAI.

(1) Pothu Nadaraya, son of Nadaraya and (2) Vayalappan, son of
Vayalappan, both of Pudukottai, Pudukottai Taluk Petitioners.
Vayalappan Nadar and two others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th day of October 1924 for hearing the application.

No. 4 of 1924 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MADURAI.

Pongu Sridhar Nadar, son of Sridhar Nadar, Madurai Taluk Petitioner.
of Kollam Creditors.
Pothu Nadar and four others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being appointed as insolvent and that the petition stands period for hearing.

Pudukottai, 17th September 1924.

C. R. KRISHNA RAU,
District Magistrate.

No. 31 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Portmaburgh.

Darshan Dasgupta, son of Jagannath Dasgupta, residing at Nalanda, Calcutta, Applicant; and others Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (3) of Act V of 1920 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to the 25th day of October 1924. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date.

Portmaburgh, 15th September 1924.

K. R. KRISHNAIAH ATTAPPAH,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Ramachandrapur.

Asappa Kumbhar Petitioner.
Chaitan Venkatesh Kumbhar and others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on the 25th day of August 1924 and that he is presented six months' time for applying for final discharge. Creditors may prove their debts in the office of the Official Receiver, Bichanandpur.

Ramachandrapur, 15th September 1924.

K. H. RAJESWARAN IYER,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Secunder.

Gollapudi Subba Petitioner.
Dattappa Reddy and three others Opponent.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner Gollapudi Subba, son of Yandarra of Abbiolu, has made an application to the Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted on 1st October 1924 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

Secunder, 15th September 1924.

H. RAMANANJAN ACHARYA,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Talpavolu.

Chandrabasa Patnam Venkatesh Kishore of Potturam amma and others, Chakraborty Petitioner.
Kannan Kishore Venkatesh Kishore, Hama and Kama Venkatesh Kishore Opponent.

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (3) of Act V of 1920 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition has been posted to the 1st day of October 1924 for hearing.

Talpavolu, 25th September 1924.

A. C. KUNHUSSE FATA,
District Judge.

No. 46 of 1924 (No. 5 of 1924 in the file of the Sub-Court, Channarayana) in the Court of the District Judge, Channarayana.

Narasimham Venkatesh, son of Venkatesh Venkatesh, residing in Petitioner.
M. Maheshwari and others, L. Venkatesh Opponent.

Notice is hereby given that under section 19 of Act V of 1920 the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 25th September 1924. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge within six months from 1st February 1925. All his creditors are required to prove their claims in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date. Creditors may also prove their claims in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date.

No. 68 of 1924 (No. 12 of 1924 in the file of the District Judge, Channarayana) in the Court of the District Judge, Channarayana.

Kannan D. Venkatesh, son of Venkatesh Venkatesh, residing in Petitioner.
Channarayana Venkatesh Opponent.

Notice is hereby given that under section 19 of Act V of 1920 the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 15th September 1924. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge within six months from 1st February 1925. All his creditors are required to prove their claims in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date. Creditors may also prove their claims in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date.

No. 54 of 1924 (No. 12 of 1924 in the file of the District Court, Chingleput)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

C. Sankappa Rao Nayudu, son of C. Kappa Rao Nayudu, residing at No. 3, Palayappan street, near Berni Wells, Madras	<i>Plaintiff.</i>
Ramamurti Mudaliyer and others	<i>Defendants.</i>

Notice is hereby given that, under section 36 (5) of Act V of 1920 the aforementioned petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 20th October 1924 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

No. 55 of 1924 (No. 13 of 1924 in the file of the District Court, Chingleput)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

R. Subburaiah Nayudu, son of Ramappa Nayudu, residing at Chinnaswami hall street, Chingleput	<i>Plaintiff.</i>
The Chingleput Urban Co-operative Credit Society and others	<i>Defendants.</i>

Notice is hereby given that, under section 36 (5) of Act V of 1920 the aforementioned petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 14th October 1924 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

Chingleput, 14th September 1924.

P. BANDASWAMI AYYANAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 146 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Chingleput.

S. N. K. Venkatasubba Nayudu, son of S. N. Nayudu, Chingleput	<i>Plaintiff (Insolvent).</i>
Commission Agent, Dharmapuri, Dharmapuri taluk	<i>Defendant.</i>
Subbappa Chetti and others	<i>Defendants.</i>

Notice is hereby given under section 30 (5) of Act V of 1920 that the debtor whose name has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 23rd day of August 1923, on the application of the aforementioned debtor; that all the creditors of the aforementioned debtor should present their claims as soon as possible before 10th October 1924, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the application to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Time for discharge is within two years from this date.

No. 8 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Chingleput.

Matha Kr. An. Karuppan Chettiar, Banker, Chingleput	<i>Plaintiff (Credit).</i>
Ramappa Nayudu and Venkatesa Nayudu	<i>Defendant (Debtor).</i>

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 (5) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor whose name has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the District Judge, dated the 16th day of July 1924 on the application of the aforementioned creditor; that all the creditors of the aforementioned debtor should present their claims as soon as possible before 10th October 1924, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the application to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Time for discharge is within two years from this date.

No. 10 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Chingleput.

Chingleput Chetti, son of Appappa Chetti, Merchant, Tiruppur	<i>Plaintiff (Credit).</i>
S. Juma's Sahib	<i>Defendant (Debtor).</i>

Notice is hereby given under section 30 (5) of Act V of 1920 that the debtor whose name has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the District Judge dated the 10th day of July 1924 on the application of the aforementioned creditor; that all the creditors of the aforementioned debtor should present their claims as soon as possible before 10th October 1924, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the application to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Time for discharge is within two years from this date.

No. 16 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Chingleput.

S. R. M. S. M. Ramaswami Chetti, son of Ramaswami Chetti, Banker,	<i>Plaintiff (Insolvent).</i>
Palahalli	<i>Defendant.</i>
Subbalingappa Chetti and others	<i>Creditors.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 (5) of Act V of 1920 that the debtor whose name has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, Chingleput, dated the 16th day of August 1923 on the application of the aforementioned creditor; that all the creditors of the aforementioned debtor should present their claims as soon as possible before 10th September 1924, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the application to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Time for discharge is within two years from this date.

No. 144 of 1955 in the Case of the District Judge, Chongqing

B. Tarkentonale Modelling, een afgeleide Modeller van de...

2. *Vertrichthys Nilapar*, and all *Belontiidae* fisharies in India. *Phisone* [Jerdon].

Markus, Emma Christina und others	2017	19	68	—	Culture
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Notice is hereby given under section 32 (2) of Art V of 1936 that the debtor claims named has been assigned interest by an order of the Official Receiver dated the 17th day of August 1938 in the assignment of the aforementioned debtor; that all the creditors of the aforementioned debtor should pay to their debtors as soon as possible before 16th October 1938, and that a claim may be proved by delivering a meeting by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Collector, at 10, 11 and 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823,

Calcutta, 15th September 1924.

S. K. RAJHAVENDRA RAO,^{*}
Offical Review

No. 44 of 1920 (No. 4 of 1904 in the year of the District Mayor's Court, Tientsin) and the Court of the Criminal Justice, Szechuan.

[illegible]

Kayla Siskind	10	94	98	97	96	Civilian
Nicholas Thompson and others	10	95	94	95	95	Civilian

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court dated 28th September 1936 the above-named petitioner was adjudged to be insolvent. The conditions of the above-named petition should be read and the same on or before 21st October 1936 by delivering or sending, by registered post as directed in Form No. 3 of the Indian Companies Insolvency Rules, 1936.

No. 10 of 1904 (No. 4 of 1904 of the file of the District Court, Dighton)
of the County of the City of Dighton, Dighton

[illegible][illegible]

Madame is hereby given 60 days by an order of the Court dated 4th September 1934 the above named petitioner was to appear as respondent. The evidence of the above named petitioner should prove that she is an heiress 12th October 1934 by delivering an affidavit by registered post as affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Probate and Succession Rules, 1908. The petitioner to apply for discharge within one week.

Waltham, 12th September 1954

A. KAMAKA HAJU,
Official Receiver

Sec. 45 of 1914 of THE CODE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, BANGALOR

Dr. Margaret A. Foster, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670,

[illegible]

Source under section 49 (1) of Act V of 1923 is hereby granted that B. Narayana Ayyar, son of Umaji Krishna Narayana, residing at Thannur Cheri, Coimbatore, India, has applied for being declared an owner-at-large the petition is posted in 1st October 1924. Any evidence relating to averse to the above may appear on or before either in person or by mail.

No. 46 of 1904 is the Code of the Criminal Justice, Criminal.

Station	Time	Depth	Temperature	Salinity	Density	Specific Gravity	Relative Humidity	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Wave Height	Wave Period	Wave Direction	Cloud Cover	Visibility	Barometric Pressure	Sea Level Pressure	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
1	0800	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
2	0900	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
3	1000	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
4	1100	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
5	1200	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
6	1300	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
7	1400	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
8	1500	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
9	1600	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
10	1700	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
11	1800	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
12	1900	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
13	2000	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
14	2100	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
15	2200	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
16	2300	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
17	0000	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
18	0100	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
19	0200	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5	10	30	120	Clear
20	0300	10	15.5	35.2	1.0220	1.0220	75	10	090	1.5	8	090	3	10	1010.5	1010.5				

[illegible]

Notice under section 19 (1) of Act V of 1930 is hereby given that as Ghanshyam Narval, son of Rajgopal S-wal, residing at Koda Nalwa, has applied for being declared an insolvent and the petition is posted in 14th October 1932. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date aforesaid in person or by bail.

No. 42 of 1904 in the COURT OF THE ORIGINAL RESIDENT, KARACHI

Case	Case Name	Case Number	Case Status
1	Case 1	1001	Open
2	Case 2	1002	Open
3	Case 3	1003	Open
4	Case 4	1004	Open
5	Case 5	1005	Open
6	Case 6	1006	Open
7	Case 7	1007	Open
8	Case 8	1008	Open
9	Case 9	1009	Open
10	Case 10	1010	Open
11	Case 11	1011	Open
12	Case 12	1012	Open
13	Case 13	1013	Open
14	Case 14	1014	Open
15	Case 15	1015	Open
16	Case 16	1016	Open
17	Case 17	1017	Open
18	Case 18	1018	Open
19	Case 19	1019	Open
20	Case 20	1020	Open
21	Case 21	1021	Open
22	Case 22	1022	Open
23	Case 23	1023	Open
24	Case 24	1024	Open
25	Case 25	1025	Open
26	Case 26	1026	Open
27	Case 27	1027	Open
28	Case 28	1028	Open
29	Case 29	1029	Open
30	Case 30	1030	Open
31	Case 31	1031	Open
32	Case 32	1032	Open
33	Case 33	1033	Open
34	Case 34	1034	Open
35	Case 35	1035	Open
36	Case 36	1036	Open
37	Case 37	1037	Open
38	Case 38	1038	Open
39	Case 39	1039	Open
40	Case 40	1040	Open
41	Case 41	1041	Open
42	Case 42	1042	Open
43	Case 43	1043	Open
44	Case 44	1044	Open
45	Case 45	1045	Open
46	Case 46	1046	Open
47	Case 47	1047	Open
48	Case 48	1048	Open
49	Case 49	1049	Open
50	Case 50	1050	Open
51	Case 51	1051	Open
52	Case 52	1052	Open
53	Case 53	1053	Open
54	Case 54	1054	Open
55	Case 55	1055	Open
56	Case 56	1056	Open
57	Case 57	1057	Open
58	Case 58	1058	Open
59	Case 59	1059	Open
60	Case 60	1060	Open
61	Case 61	1061	Open
62	Case 62	1062	Open
63	Case 63	1063	Open
64	Case 64	1064	Open
65	Case 65	1065	Open
66	Case 66	1066	Open
67	Case 67	1067	Open
68	Case 68	1068	Open
69	Case 69	1069	Open
70	Case 70	1070	Open
71	Case 71	1071	Open
72	Case 72	1072	Open
73	Case 73	1073	Open
74	Case 74	1074	Open
75	Case 75	1075	Open
76	Case 76	1076	Open
77	Case 77	1077	Open
78	Case 78	1078	Open
79	Case 79	1079	Open
80	Case 80	1080	Open
81	Case 81	1081	Open
82	Case 82	1082	Open
83	Case 83	1083	Open
84	Case 84	1084	Open
85	Case 85	1085	Open
86	Case 86	1086	Open
87	Case 87	1087	Open
88	Case 88	1088	Open
89	Case 89	1089	Open
90	Case 90	1090	Open
91	Case 91	1091	Open
92	Case 92	1092	Open
93	Case 93	1093	Open
94	Case 94	1094	Open
95	Case 95	1095	Open
96	Case 96	1096	Open
97	Case 97	1097</	

Patrucci Aggr. che. Salsolite Aggr.	22	22	22	Patrucci
Patrucci Aggr. che. Salsolite Aggr.	22	22	22	Patrucci

Notice under section 19 (1) of Act V of 1906 is hereby given that Tyndin's Ayyar alias Boman Ayyar, son of Tyndin's Ayyar, residing at Okh Shera, North Sindhupalchok village, Sindhupalchok district, has applied for being declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 25th October 1964. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by valuer.

NO. 2 JAN 1953 IS THE CHOICE OF THE OFFICIAL READER, MARINA

(the 24th anniversary of Mahadama Aeyon, Kanihadi.)

Super-market orders 27 1/2 of Act V of 1981 is hereby given that the sum granted to the Government of Maharashtra for the purchase of goods for the purpose of the discharge of the duties of the Government of Maharashtra for the year 1981-82 is hereby granted.

adjudged involved by this Court on 25 September 1954, and the said persons, in full upon, to prove their debts on or before the 25th October 1954 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906. The above-named applicant should, under the direction within ten days from the date of adjudication.

No. 34 of 1955 (No. 3 of 1955 as the title of the District Museum's Order, Yaldevachalan) of the Order of the Central Executive, South Africa.

Mordant Ch. oil	75	100	25	75	100	75	<i>Polymers.</i>
Excesses Ch. oil and silver nitrate	-	-	-	-	-	75	<i>Residuals.</i>

[illegible]

No. 46 of 1954 (No. 4 of 1954 of the list of the District Muzak's Court, Tverobalt'sk) is the Court of the District Muzak, North Abkh.

Kanda Toshi	10	22	11	10	11	11	<i>Feldberg.</i>
Kanda Toshi and another	10		11	10	11	11	<i>Komatsubashi.</i>

Whereas it is hereby given and it is section 30 of Act No. 1 of 1928 that Kenneth Smith, son of Suburban Smith, residing at Melbourne, Florida, apply for, the petition aforementioned was signed and sworn to by the Court in the City of Melbourne, Florida, where he is called upon to prove his debts on or before the 15th day of October, 1934 at 10 a. m. by depositing an affidavit by registered postpaid letter in Form No. 3 of the Marine Fractional Insolvency Book, 1928. The aforementioned instrument should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 33 of 1928 (No. 3 of 1918 in the files of the District Muziris Court, Travancore)
in the Court of the District Muziris Court, Travancore.

Kyphos. Bodd.	11	22	44	55	66	77	<i>Pelvicus</i>
Enamum Bodd. and other others	11	22	44	55	66	77	<i>Enamodius</i>

Notice is hereby given under section 36 of Act 7 of 1939 that Krystine Seale, nee of Darnell Seale, residing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19134, the person who is named as the owner of the following described real estate, has been notified by registered mail of her obligation to pay or cause the payment of the taxes on the following described real estate, to wit: Parcel 1, Block 1, Subdivision 1, of the Madison-Pennsylvania Freeway, 1948. The aforementioned resident should apply for a discharge within one year from the date of notification.

No. 48 of 1934 (No. 12 of 1934 in the case of the District Magistrate's Office, Chinnabaid) is the Code of the Ufficial Magistrate, North Arun.

Nyctea Polioptila, son of Vireo Lanius, residing at Vireo Polioptila-
Lanius, Chidambaram Polioptila

The above petition has applied for being declared as insistent and that the petition is posted for hearing on 14th October 2014 at 11 a.m.

No. 44 of 1924 (No. 4 of 1925 as the title of the DUTY FREE MEXICO'S COAST, YUCATAN, 1924) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS, SANTA AGUEDA.

Palamoli Pillai, son of Arumathalam Pillai, residing at Kizhurai
village, Nandikavalam taluk *Palawan*

The above petition has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on 11th October 1924 at 7 a.m.

No. 66 of 1933 (No. 7 of 1934 in the year of the District Officer's Office, Villupuram) in the Office of the District Officer, South Arcot.

Band 348b, son of Dastagiri Fakhir of esha, Villapuram .. *Patilkar*.

The above petition has applied for letters declared an interest and that the petition is posted for hearing to 14th October 1989 at 7 AM.

Caldwell, 193 September 1834.

P. B. RANGACHARI,
Editor

No. 14 of 1924 (No. 1 of 1924 in the file of the Commissioner of Customs, South Kanara)
in the Court of the District Revenue, South Kanara.

Kufayt Kerepe Shavlag, son of bashkaya Shavlag, resident at	
Palana village in Kurganinsk district	Fidimov.
Ishkuman Kufi and (three-four others)	Goshova.

Under section 20 of the Madras Prisons Amendment Act V of 1930 it is hereby notified that the aforementioned sentence has been advanced in respect of an order of this Court, dated 17th November 1930.

1924 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should serve their claims before this Court on or before the 31st October 1924. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 22 of 1924 (No. 5 of 1924 as the title of THE DISTRICT MURDER CASE, KARMAKURU)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SOUTH KALAA.

Yehannaga Ramegga Kanti, son of Nodis Kanti, resides at
Eastern village in Kangukale taluk Prisoner.
Yehannaga Balga and others Criminals.

Under section 30 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th August 1924, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should serve their claims before this Court on or before the 31st October 1924. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 23 of 1924 (No. 14 of 1924 as the title of THE DISTRICT MURDER CASE, KARMAKURU)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SOUTH KALAA.

Mahappa Balga, nephew of Balis Chanku, at Henehewala village
in Kangukale taluk Prisoner.
Martin Fernandez and three others Criminals.

Under section 30 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 12th September 1924, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should serve their claims before this Court on or before the 31st October 1924. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 24 of 1924 (No. 21 of 1924 as the title of THE DISTRICT MURDER CASE, SOUTH KALAA)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SOUTH KALAA.

N. P. Raja Chetti, son of Perumal Chetti and partner of
N. U. Kandamall Chetti and N. P. Raja Chetti, Udipi and
Coorgalore Prisoner.
N. U. Kandamall Chetti and eight other others Criminals (Respondents).

Karim is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing on 25th October 1924. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear before a judge or by tender on the said date at 11 a.m.

No. 75 of 1923 (No. 3 of 1923 as the title of THE DISTRICT MURDER CASE, KARMAKURU)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SOUTH KALAA.

Muska Perry, son of Kuthikallil alias Chappala Perry at
Vetherethal village in Kangukale taluk Prisoner.
Vetherethal Balga and others Criminals.

Under section 30 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 29th August 1924, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should serve their claims before this Court on or before the 31st October 1924. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 82 of 1923 (No. 10 of 1923 as the title of THE DISTRICT MURDER CASE, SOUTH KALAA)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SOUTH KALAA.

Kadappa Kallu Perry, son of Rungil Perry at Hanehale village in
Kangukale taluk Prisoner.
Jeyya Channaswami Nini Wada and seven other others Criminals.

Under section 30 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 16th September 1923, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should serve their claims before this Court on or before the 31st October 1924. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Maldives Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

Maaglose, 18th September 1924.

B. M. HEDDER,
Chief Justice.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE
ROYAPETTA BANK, LIMITED.**

Whereas the Royapetta Bank, Limited, is being wound up and the undersigned has reasonable cause to believe that no liquidator is acting on behalf of the said company;

And whereas the returns with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation of the company for the half-year on the 31st August 1923 required to be filed by the liquidator pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, has not been made for a period of six months after the return demanding the return was sent by post to the liquidator at his last known place of business;

Therefore, the undersigned hereby gives notice pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiry of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

MADRAS, 9th September 1924.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE
SOMES OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

Whereas the Soms of India, Limited, is being wound up and the undersigned has reasonable cause to believe that no liquidator is acting on behalf of the said company;

And whereas the returns with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation of the company for the half-year ending 31st November 1923 required to be filed by the liquidator pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, has not been made for a period of six months after the return demanding the return was sent by post to the liquidator at his last known place of business;

Therefore, the undersigned hereby gives notice pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiry of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

MADRAS, 10th September 1924.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE
DESBABAKAN, LIMITED.**

Whereas Desbabakan, Limited, is being wound up and the undersigned has reasonable cause to believe that no liquidator is acting on behalf of the said company;

And whereas the returns required to be made by the liquidator have not been made for a period of six months after notice demanding the return was sent by post to the liquidator of the said company at his last known place of business;

Therefore, the undersigned hereby gives notice pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiry of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

T. S. CHENGALVARAYA PILLAI,
Attng. Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

MADRAS, 15th September 1924.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE
ARUNIMA SAKSHITA SAKHULANAM COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Whereas the memorandum was submitted to the Managing Director of the Arundha Sakshita Sakhulanam, Limited, in its prescribed office, namely, at its registered office, and whereas at the time of such submission there was no return of the company at its registered office;

And whereas a notice dated the 10th June 1924 was published on page 1221 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part II, dated the 24th June 1924, pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that unless cause was shown to the contrary before the expiry of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved. And whereas the said company has not shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on the 10th September 1924. Therefore the name of the company has, under section 247 (3) of the Act, been struck off the register.

Cananda, 16th September 1924.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED MONIES.

Notice is hereby given that the wages and below day labourers are outstanding for more than three months in the accounts of this division and that they will be credited to Government if not claimed within one month from the date of this notification.—

Month and period to which the account refers.	£ s. d.	Name and full name.	Amount.
Constructing a day dock at Vellorewhay.			
N. M. Bell from 2nd March 1924 to 2nd April 1924	60	Steen, son of George	.. .. 0 11 0
N. M. Bell from 2nd April 1924 to 1st May 1924	80	Widdows, son of Alexander	.. .. 0 11 0
Do.	81	Kennedy, son of James	.. .. 0 11 0
Do.	81	James, son of James	.. .. 0 11 0
Do.	81	James, son of George	.. .. 0 11 0
N. M. Bell from 2nd April 1924 to 1st May 1924	32	Adams, son of James	.. .. 0 4 0
N. M. Bell from 1st to 2nd May 1924	1	Deverell, son of Thompson	.. .. 0 0 0
Do. 2nd to 1st May 1924	4	Steen, son of George	.. .. 0 0 0
			0 0 0

Maintenance of reclamation wall.

N. M. Bell from 1st to 2nd May 1924	8	Turner, son of Richard	.. .. 0 11 0
Do. 2nd to 1st May 1924	8	Steen, son of George	.. .. 0 11 0
Do.	8	Ford, son of James	.. .. 0 0 0
			0 1 0

Renewing the anti-rat framework of the pier at Calicut.

N. M. Bell from 1st to 2nd May 1924	5	E. V. Joseph, son of Thomas 4 11 0
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F. G. DICKINSON.

Off. Executive Engineer, Cochin Harbour Division.

Cochin, 24th September 1924.

The following sums are outstanding in the accounts of this division being the amount of wages due to work people employed in the statement appended below for work done for the maintenance and repair to the Kollidalum Canal.

The accounts should apply to the Subdivision Officer, Public Works Department, Madras, within three months from the date for their date, after which the unclaimed sums will be credited to Government.—

Month.	Year.	Amount.
April 1919	1. 1st of Kollidalum Canal, Madras	.. .. 36 5 9
September 1919	2. Kollidalum Canal, Madras	.. .. 4 12 0
Do. 1920	3. Kollidalum Canal, Madras	.. .. 0 1 0
April 1921	4. Vellur Canal, Vellore	.. .. 0 4 0
September 1921	5. Do	.. .. 1 0 0
June 1922	6. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 2 0 0
Do.	7. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
September 1922	8. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
November 1922	9. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
December 1922	10. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
Do.	11. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
January 1923	12. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 1 15 0
February 1923	13. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
March 1923	14. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
April 1923	15. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 1 15 0
Do.	16. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
	17. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
	18. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
	19. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
	20. Kollidalum Canal, being worked for 100 days in May 1922	.. .. 0 15 0
		Total 31 3 0

P. V. GEORGE.

Executive Engineer, Madras Division.

Madras, 19th September 1924.

UNCLAIMED SERVICE BOOKS.

The service books of the unclaimed subscribers have been lying over for a long time unclaimed in the office of the Superintendent, Revenue, Madras Circle, and unless given that in time they are not claimed by those concerned within three months from the date of publication of this notification, they will be destroyed.—

- (1) Madras and Vellore District, Tenancy Upper Subdivision.
- (2) Madras and Vellore District, Tenancy Lower Subdivision.
- (3) Madras and Vellore District, Tenancy Lower Subdivision.
- (4) Madras and Vellore District, Tenancy Lower Subdivision.

STRUCTURE

Whereas best of Mahmud Nabihah Fakhury" was successfully applied Coral Milk at Taybeh for the past two years without being required, the owner stated the best and interest of the horse and is an impediment to the free passage of the milk, as the owner of the horse, this impediment should be removed on the owner's part. N. H. K. Mohammed Abdel Gasser of Taybeh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on the 10th day of May 1968, is hereby notified that the said best will be removed for the effect, if and as required, by the owner within fourteen days from the date of publication of this notice, at the owner's cost, and the charges incurred from the proceeds realized from the sale of the best.

Twinsburg, 19th September 1911.

A. E. GODFREY,
Post Office

SUPPORT OF VESICLES

ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM, THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM
THE 1st TO THE 14th SEPTEMBER 1894.

References

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Where lost.	Earth caught.
1874					
Apr. 12	S. S. "Chas. McKean" ..	4,025	B. M. E. Robertson.	Colville ..	Wrecked No. 1.
" 13	S. S. "Clabbin" ..	5,544	B. M. F. G. Over-	Langdon ..	No. 2.
" 14	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	By land and sea.
" 15	S. S. "Tulcan" ..	2,311	B. M. F. Dugan ..	Garbino ..	Wrecked No. 2.
" 16	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 3.
" 17	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 4.
" 18	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 5.
" 19	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 6.
" 20	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 7.
" 21	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 8.
" 22	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 9.
" 23	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 10.
" 24	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 11.
" 25	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 12.
" 26	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 13.
" 27	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 14.
" 28	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 15.
" 29	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 16.
" 30	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 17.
" 31	S. S. "Tribune" ..	2,478	B. M. C. Wilson ..	Garbino ..	No. 18.

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Date	Name of month	Total page	Number of days	Start	Worked to	Work amount
1874						
Dec. 1	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 2	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 3	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 4	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 5	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 6	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 7	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 8	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 9	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 10	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 11	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 12	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 13	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 14	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 15	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 16	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 17	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 18	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 19	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 20	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 21	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 22	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 23	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 24	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 25	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 26	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 27	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 28	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 29	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 30	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2
Dec. 31	St. John's Church of England	1,000	1	St. J. Hill	St. John's	No. 2

B — British	F — French	D — Dutch	G — German
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Earlene Oliver, Madras,
19th September 1964.

A. M. JOHNSON,
Sec. Off., Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF OBSERVATION

Report of a deserter or abettor without leave from 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Khay, Central India, this 19th day of July 1924.

Numbers, rank and some 1957/58 Quercus, Holly, Thomas Honey; sex, 89 years & months; height, 4 feet 6 inches; release of saplings; bark: hair, brown; eyes, brown; (teeth, radius around date of release); 2nd February 1919; place of collection, (Lancashire); (parish and county in which born, Ryle, Isle of Wight); date of description at Oxford, 14th July 1904; place of description in Oxford, (Moss, Central India); notes, on a thorough, under 10 years' service.

[18-gills],
Candy, 904 Field Station, Royal Artillery.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEASE OF COCONUT TOTS, DOCKETT HILL, MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that a public auction will be held in the District Jail, Madras, at 4 p.m., on Saturday the 27th September 1924, for leasing out the full amount of the public totts for the purpose of accounts and direct sales only for a period of two years commencing from the 1st October 1924.

Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 50 as earnest money to stand 25 guineas. The money deposited by the unsuccessful bidder will be returned immediately after the auction is over. The deposit of the successful bidder will be retained (immediately after the auction is over) and the approval of the lease will be subject to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Successful bidder will be required to enter into stamped agreement with the Superintendent of the Jail within seven days from the date of receipt of intimation of acceptance. Lease cannot be possible otherwise in interest.

Docket Hill, Madras,
14 September 1924.

V. HENRY RAO,
Superintendent.

LEASE FOR DODDY DRAWING FROM THE COCONUT TREES IN THE COMPOUND OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

A public notice for the lease of coconut trees in the compound of the General Hospital, Madras, for doddy drawing for a period of one year, commencing from 1st October 1924, will be held in the office of the Resident Medical Officer of the General Hospital on Monday the 29th September 1924 at 10 a.m. by the Superintendent.

1. Persons who desire to bid at the auction shall deposit Rs. 50 as security in advance.

2. The highest bidder will have the lease for one year, commencing from the 1st of October 1924, and the right of occupying or reselling the lot in the Superintendent's office; assuming any reason for his doing so.

3. The successful bidder shall pay at once half the amount of bid and the remaining half at four monthly instalments commencing from the following November.

4. The deposit of successful bidder shall, at the close of the auction, be returned to him.

5. The successful bidder shall, within three days of the auction, execute the necessary agreement in the form presented before the day, failing which the lot will be awarded and the deposit forfeited. This lease will be made on his risk.

6. After the execution of the agreement, the deposit made by the successful bidder will either be returned towards his due or be refunded in full if necessary.

FORM.

AGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE LEASE OF COCONUT TREES IN THE COMPOUND OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Agreement entered into by _____, residing at _____, street _____, Madras 14th, with the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras.

The lease for one year, commencing from 1st October 1924 of the usufruct of coconut trees standing in the compound of the General Hospital, Madras, being Government property having been sold and bought in by me as a public auction held on the _____ day of _____ 1924 for Rs. _____ (in words) _____ which amount has been paid by me in full, I agree to hold myself to the following conditions in the agreement of the said usufruct:—

(1) I shall refrain from cutting in every coconut tree the tender leaves having at least six more leaves about them.

(2) I shall allow the trees to be tapped and bled to be done only by licensed tappers.

(3) I shall be entitled to tap trees and to tap all trees at one time, but will tap them alternately in one half and in the other half.

(4) I shall have myself set to tap all trees at one time, but will tap them alternately in one half and in the other half, namely the trees which have been tapped once during the first half will not be tapped again during the second half and also that the trees which have been numbered during the first half are not numbered again during the second half. Failure to adhere to any of these conditions will make me liable to pay to the Government a penal sum of Rs. 10 for each tree so tapped or marked.

(5) I shall tap no tree less than 3 feet in height.

(6) I shall not be entitled to compensation for any tree withdrawn from the operation of the lease or taken for public purposes.

(7) If it seems to my knowledge that any person deriving fully his contracted branch of the labour has, it shall be my duty to bring the fact to the notice of the Superintendent and to inform him.

(8) I shall bind my self to such other conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Superintendent.

(9) Receipt of any of the conditions of the lease shall entitle the Superintendent to cancel it or to sue me a sum not exceeding Rs. 5 for each tree broken.

(10) If any sum has been paid by me, the Superintendent may recover it from me in the same manner as if it were an amount of land tax.

General Hospital, Madras,
14th September 1924.

S. H. S. FORTER, Esq. C. L.,
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 145, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.D.
AND AT AGENTS.

(A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mill Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.)

(The amounts within parentheses are for printing and postage.)

- BOARD'S BRISTLES CARDS. Vol. I. Nos. 102 to 104. Each. Price 6 (4 p.). Vol. II. Nos. 42 to 103. Each. Price 6 (3 p.).
- MONTAGU LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS AND LAND REVENUE DEPUTY COLLECTORS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, reprinted up to 1st August 1924. An. 12 (2 m.).
- MADRAS LANDREVENUE OFFICE. PAMPHLETS, Vol. XVIII. No. 3 (24th March 1924). An. 2 (1 m.).
- INDEX to XVI February 1924. An. 2 (1 m.).
- CHARTERED LIST AND DISTRIBUTION OFFICE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, reprinted up to 24th June 1924. An. 2-4 (4 m.).
- THIRTY-SIXTH LIST OF CONNECTIONS TO THE MADRAS RAILWAY CODE. Price 6 (3 p.).
- INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.—Enquiries regarding the grant of Protection to Indian Industries, 1924. An. 2 (1 m.).
- INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.—Enquiries regarding the grant of Protection to Magnesium Chloride Industry, An. 10 (5 m.).
- INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.—Enquiries regarding the grant of Protection to Cotton Industry, 1924. An. 1 (7 m.).
- CHARTERED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, reprinted up to 1st July 1924. An. 1 (1 m.).
- COLLUSION OF FRAUDS, QUANTITY, CALCULATIONS, 1924-25. An. 12 (2 m.).
- GOVERNMENT BRIDGE COLUMN, TALLAHASSETTY, CALCUTTA, 1924-25. An. 12 (3 m.).
- REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1923. An. 5-6 (5 m.).
- QUARTER MASTER & CO. CALCUTTA, 1924-25. An. 12 (2 m.).
- MADRAS FIREWORKS REGULATIONS No. XVII. Industrial Reports, 1923. An. 2-3 (11 m.).
- STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY SETTING OUT AND ACCOUNT OF THE YEAR END OF 1924. February-March. An. 25 (1 m. 1-7).
- QUANTITY AND MEDICAL LIST, reprinted up to 24th June 1924. An. 1-4 (3 m.).
- REVENUE OFFICE CALCUTTA, 1924-25. An. 12 (2 m.).
- HALF-CENTURY LIST OF OFFICERS OF JAIL DEPARTMENT, reprinted up to 24th June 1924. An. 1 (5 m.).
- NATURALIST NOTES, WEST COAST CANAL, Madras, 1924-25. An. 4 (1 m.).
- CALCULATIONS OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL OFFICE FOR 1924-25. An. 12 (3 m.).
- APPROVAL REPORT AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE MADRAS FESTIVAL, MADRAS, FEB. 1923. An. 4 (5 m.).
- REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN-INDIAN SOCIETY OF MADRAS, PART II. With an end and volume. An. 5 (1 m.).
- LIST OF NEW AND DISCONTINUED IN FORCE IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1st Jan. 1924. An. 4 (1 m.).
- MADRAS ACT 1 OF 1924. Children Amendment. Oris. Part 3 (3 p.).
- MADRAS ACT 1 OF 1925. English. An. (Modified) An. 2-4 (10 p.).
- INDIA ACT No. 14 of 1925. Madras. An. 4 (4 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, NASTUR'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

(A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.)

- TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION BY THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL'S COUNCIL, 1920. Royal Dec. An. 12 (1 m.).
- ANNUAL OF CONNECTIONS TO LIST OF GENERAL NOTES AND ORDERS (REVENUE 1917), List No. 1, DATED 20th JUNE 1917. An. 2-3 (2 m.).
- UNPUBLISHED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-imposed, 8 m. Each. Price. An. 5 (4 m.).
- INDIAN TARIFF BOARD REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF PROTECTION OF THE JAILS AND PUBLIC INDUSTRIES. An. 1 (10 m.).
- TRIMMING REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEARS 1921, 1922 AND 1923. An. 6 (1 m.).
- THIRTY-SIXTH LIST OF CONNECTIONS TO THE MADRAS RAILWAY ACTS—The English. Price 4 (5 p.).
- THIRTY-SIXTH LIST OF CONNECTIONS TO THE MADRAS RAILWAY ACTS—The Madras. Price 2 (5 p.).

XIVTH ANNUAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MANUAL OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS—South Kanna. *Page 6*
(6 p.).
TWENTY-SEVENTH LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MANUAL OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS—Central—English.
(*Page 6* (5 p.)).
CONTRIBUTORS' NAMES Nos 43 AND 42 TO THE LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE DISTRICTS OF
DISTRICT OF MALAYALAM—Kann. *Page 5* (8 p.).
GENERAL LIST OF RASAMMA IN THE PUNJAB DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—1st May 1924.
No. 3 (8 p.).
HIGHLIGHTS LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE SUB-INSPECTORS OF THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT,
continued up to 1st April 1924. No. 2-4 (1 p. 8 p.).
LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1st September 1924. *Page 6*.
Project 6000. No. 4 (1 p.).
DINA ACT VI OF 1924. Tamil. *Page 5* (8 p.).

VACANCIES.

Wanted a qualified Medicine with twenty experience for three months. Pay Rs. 25 per
month.

Dist. General Hospital, Madras,
20th August 1924.

E. B. S. FOSTER, Esq. Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

Applications are invited from Non-Brahmin Candidates and Intermediate (not bachelors) to sit
exams on Rs. 25-20-14-10-4-40 in writing machines in the Revenue Division of Coimbatore,
South Arcot district.

5. The applicants should reach the undersigned on or before 30th September 1924.

Sub-Collector's Office, Coimbatore,
20th August 1924.

C. K. VIJAYARAGHAVAN,
Sub-Collector.

Applications are invited for the post of the Translator of this Court on Rs. 40-4-100 from duly-
qualified candidates. The applicants should have passed the Translation Tests both in Tamil and
English. Persons who have got experience in interpretative work will be preferred. The vacancy is
now for eight months and is likely to continue longer. Applicants should reach the Court on or
before the 15th October 1924.

District and Sessions Court, Salem,
20th September 1924.

R. H. COURTESAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Advertisements in the following form are invited from duly-qualified applicants for the post of a
Probationary Revenue Inspector on Rs. 20 which will fall vacant in this district in November 1924.
The applicants should reach this office on or before 20th October 1924. Any applications received
after this date, and those received before the publication of this notification will not be considered.
Approved candidates will have to appear with their testimonials, etc., before the Collector, District,
on a date which will be intimated to them later on.

Form of application.

(1) Name of the applicant with full address; (2) Age; (3) Caste; (4) Languages known (to read,
speak and write); (5) General educational qualifications with date and page of the certificate attesting
the success in the various examinations; (6) Special Tests, if any, passed, with date and page of the
Certificate; (7) Previous appointments held if any, with reasons as to why he left them; (8) Name of
the native district in which the applicant belongs; (9) Relations in public service (the relationship
should be specified); (10) Testimonials, if any (candidates to be produced who will be held); (11) District
and division in which the applicant possesses landed property or has an interest in it; (12) Address.
(Note—If the applicant is already in service, the applicant should be submitted through his proper channel.)

General Collector's Office,
4th September 1924.

J. R. HUGHES,
Collector.

Wanted fully-qualified person (two Europeans or Anglo-Indians and four Indians). Pay
Rs. 15-20-125 plus many allowances Rs. 25 per month on the scale of Europeans or Anglo-Indians
and Rs. 25 per month on the scale of Indians plus Rs. 75 additional allowances per annum. Free
bachelors quarters. The applicants should reach the undersigned on or before 30th September 1924.

Dist. Hospital, Madras,
20th September 1924.

D. G. ELL, Esq. Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

On or after 17th October 1924, I bid, at selling the High Court in court no. 10 a Taki Shroff, Madras, 2nd September 1924.

DOWAI RAJA, C.

On or after 17th October 1924, I intend selling the High Court in court no. 10 a Taki Shroff, Tirunelveli, 18th September 1924.

T. KALIVANACHANDRAN

I, T. R. Narasimham, shall hereafter be known as T. R. N. Chari, Bangalore, 16th August 1924.

T. R. N. CHARI, S.D.A., District of Madras.

I, U. Raghavanna Rao, shall hereafter be known as U. Raghavanna Acharyya, Madras, 22nd August 1924.

U. RAGHAVANNA RAO.

ESTATE OF CHARLES OSBORNE alias CHARLES OSBORNE ARTHUR SMITH (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby intimates that he is withdrawing from the 16th day of September 1924 the estate of Charles Osborne alias Charles Oswald Armesmith, late of Bangalore but now deceased, under the provisions of section 22 of the Administration Order's Act, 1912, without any grant of Administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate or residue, next of kin, creditors or any other persons whomsoever should, on or before the 17th October 1924, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will, consequently in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 2nd September 1924.

ESTATE OF AMELIA SCOTT GERRARD (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is withdrawing from the 16th day of September 1924 the estate of Amelia Scott Gerrard, wife of James James Gerrard, late of "Fourth Cottage" Wellington, in the District of the Merges, but now deceased, under the provisions of Administration granted to him on the 16th day of August 1924 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate or residue, next of kin, creditors or any other persons whomsoever should, on or before the 17th September 1924, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will, consequently in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 14th September 1924.

H. D. CORRIE,
Administrator-General of Madras.

LOST.

The Government Procurement Note No. 2460/24 of the 21st July 1924 and 10th of the 1st of August 1924 for Rs. 120 (one hundred) originally issued to the name of Joseph K. Kuman, Assistant Engineer, Bangalore, for whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the value of the goods purchased by the above note at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is made to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are requested against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the holder—Joseph K. Kuman.
Residence—Bachchan Chattri, Nandivada Taluk.

STOLEN.

The Government Procurement Note, No. 2460/24 of the 21st July 1924 and 10th of the 1st of August 1924 for Rs. 120 (one hundred) originally issued to the name of Joseph K. Kuman, Assistant Engineer, Bangalore, and lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the value of the goods purchased by the above note at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is made to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are requested against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the holder—K. Sathyanarayana Rao Narsimha
Residence—Ponnurupali, Chittalur Taluk, Andhra Pradesh.

NOTICE REGARDING APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the 20th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the Local Government for a license directing an intervention clerk to be formed under the name of the New York Central High School Association, Madras, to be incorporated.

with limited liability, but without the addition of the word 'limited' in its name. The main object for which the association is proposed is to be established as for the main object and management of Port St. George High School at Mangalore. The other objects of the Association are given in Annexure to the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of the Association at Mangalore, Tumkur taluk, Kottar district.

Notice is hereby given that any person, company or corporation desiring to be associated may bring such application before the Government on or before the 15th October 1924 by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (General) Department.

Dated this 21st day of July 1924.

V. T. KRISHNANAN AGARWAL,

Joint Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department.

IN THE MATTER OF THE MISHALI MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the abovesaid company will be held at the office of Messrs. W. A. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Madras, on Monday the 24th day of October 1924, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, specially for the purpose of having the consent of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of having any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Madras, 10th September 1924.

G. VENKATARAMA RAO,

M. GOVILAKRISHNAN,

Joint Liquidators

INSOLVENCY NOTICES.

Insolvency Petition No. 12 of 1924 on the file of the Sub-Court, Gunderi, filed by Gundia Perumalulu and his brother of Miriyala, Polalur taluk, came up for adjudication before the Official Receiver on the 15th instant.

Gunderi, 15th September 1924.

V. V. P. SUBRAMANIAM, *Official Receiver.*

Take notice that Ramaswami Araya of Koppala village, Madurai taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, has filed an Insolvency Petition No. 16 of 1924, on the file of the Official Receiver, Tiruchirappalli, to declare him an insolvent, and the same is posted in 10th September 1924 for adjudication.

Tiruchirappalli, 15th September 1924. V. B. TALDANADA SATHIDIGAL, *Receiver for Petition.*

Take notice that Insolvency Petition No. 17 of 1924, filed by Hanthi Ramaswami on the Sub-Court, Gunderi, to adjudicate the debts, Narayana Venkaya of Kanchi-guthi as solvent, is posted in 10th October 1924 for hearing adjudication, if any.

Gunderi, 10th September 1924.

P. R. RAO RAO, *Refr.*

VENKATARAMA AYYA, son of Hanthi Ramaswami, Madurai taluk, Madurai district, petitioner in LP No. 12 of 1924 on the file of the Tiruchirappalli Sub-Court who has been adjudged an insolvent has applied to the said court for the appointment of a liquidator and the petition is posted for 15th September 1924.

Tiruchirappalli, 10th September 1924.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYA, *Plaintiff.*

No. 45 of 1924 of THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

Gundecha Nalan ... *Petitioner.* | Perumalaram Chettiar and others ... *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that Gundecha Nalan, son of Gurusami Nalan, residing at Kottar, has applied for adjudging him an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing in the Extraordinary Official Receiver's Court at 10 a.m. on 20th September 1924; those who have any objection may appear in that Court and state them.

No. 46 of 1924 of THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

Muthala Nalan Pillai ... *Petitioner.* | Perumalaram Pillai and others ... *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that Muthala Nalan Pillai, son of Thevar Pillai, residing at Kottar, has applied for adjudging him an insolvent, for Kottar taluk, having applied for adjudging him at an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing in Tiruchirappalli Official Receiver's Court at 10 a.m. on 24th October 1924; those who have any objection may appear in that Court and state them.

No. 44 of 1934 of the Court of the District Revenue, Thanjavur.

Karthikeyan Pillai .. Petitioner, | Marudamuthu Marudurai, etc. .. Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that Karthikeyan Pillai, son of Pappa Pillai, residing at Richard Pillai Street, Thanjavur, has applied for adjoining him as petitioner and that the petition is posted for being tried in Thanjavur District Revenue Court at 10 a.m. on 7th October 1934, those who have any objections may appear in that Court and state them.

Thanjavur Fort, 26th September 1934. K. GOPALARATHINAM MUPPIA, Asst. Comm. Field.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Date.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometers.					Rain (inches).	Wind.				Direction of rain.	Amount of rain.	General remarks.
		Corrected Daily Means.		Corrected Extremes.				Direction.	Force.					
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.									
September.														
1st, Monday.	29.918	80.8	78.8	83.7	75.4	14.0	W.S.W.	20	W.S.W.	20	10	10	0.00	Clear (breeze from S.W.)
2nd, Tuesday.	30.0	80.4	78.4	83.8	75.2	11.0	S by E	10	S by E	10	10	10	0.00	Do.
3rd, Wednesday.	30.1	80.4	78.4	83.8	75.2	11.0	S by E	10	S by E	10	10	10	0.00	Do.
4th, Thursday.	30.0	80.1	78.1	83.4	75.1	10.0	S.W. by W	10	S.W. by W	10	10	10	0.00	Do.
5th, Friday.	30.0	80.1	78.1	83.4	75.1	10.0	S.W. by W	10	S.W. by W	10	10	10	0.00	Do.
6th, Saturday.	30.0	80.1	78.1	83.4	75.1	10.0	S.W. by W	10	S.W. by W	10	10	10	0.00	Do.
7th, Sunday.	30.0	80.1	78.1	83.4	75.1	10.0	S.W. by W	10	S.W. by W	10	10	10	0.00	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 12 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The record of the Barometer is twenty feet above the level of the sea, and the record of the Sun Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current third day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 17.90 inches, the average for the same period being 18.32 inches.

Abstract of the MAJOR METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS of MADRAS in August 1934, compared with the average of past years.

	Barometer at Madras (1934)	Difference from Average	Average
Barometric pressure	29.918	0.00 below	29.918
Temperature of air	80.8	1.2 above	79.6
Do. of temperature	80.8	1.2 above	79.6
Percentage of humidity	78.8	1.0 above	77.8
Greatest value of rain in month	14.0	0.0 above	14.0
Maximum in shade	83.7	1.4 above	82.3
Minimum in shade	75.4	1.0 above	74.4
Do. on ground	75.2	1.0 above	74.2
Wettest in 12 hours in 12 days	83.8	0.0 above	83.8
Do. in 24 hours in 12 days	83.8	0.0 above	83.8
General direction of wind	S.W. by S	0.0 above	S.W. by S
Daily velocity in miles	10	0.0 above	10
Percentage of cloudy sky	10	0.0 above	10
Do. of bright sunshine	10	0.0 above	10

DIRECTION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles
North.	4	25	East.	4	31	South.	55	133	W. by S.	25	255
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	3	27	S. by W.	15	112	W. by S.	51	475
N. N. E.	..	..	E. S. E.	14	44	S. W.	45	514	W. S. W.	41	508
E. by N.	59	24	S. E. by E.	19	536	S. W. by S.	39	176	S. W. by W.	57	126
S. E.	1	5	S. S. E.	30	201	S. W.	58	125	S. W.	4	49
N. E. by E.	6	6	S. E. by S.	25	179	S. W. by W.	36	122	N. W. by S.	3	37
N. N. E.	6	6	S. S. E.	40	423	W. N. W.	37	287	S. N. W.	11	89
E. by N.	1	2	S. by E.	79	494	W. by S.	80	323	S. by W.	4	26

There were 5 miles taken during the month. The result corresponding to the whole station is represented by a S.W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 100 miles.

Madras Observatory,
22nd September 1854.

S. S. V. SAUNDERS,
Deputy Director.

CITTADINA P & M

22 inches of rain in week. *Plow in field. Water supply sufficient except in field in pond.*
 Setting poultry, chaffin, levers, goosebush, and water in pond. *Water in field satisfactory. Standing water low. Harvested corn, soy, beans, and lupine in field. Sows late. Field clear in the*
 middle of May and June. *Plow in field. Plow in field. Plow in field. Plow in field. Plow in field.*

802.11g

Eggs always in mud. Water rarely collected in the Knapik reservoir and Sargassum balls; abundant in the Nellys and Albrook inlets; on fringes of the Brancard and on low water the Nellys inlet; eggs in holes and wells impregnated in mud inlets. 10-14 feet of water in the Knapik reservoir. Drifting water collected from 3 ft. to 5 ft. Overgrowing and moving pool. Sargassum balls solitary for dry areas, but abundant for wet areas. Growing waxy film. Harmed in mud and eggs in parts; matured late. Progeny from. Nellys fall in the year of eggs in parts due to harvest.

CHEN, L. 1977.

Spangul is much longer on the south of the island and maintains its verdure. Water-crops are generally droughted; a few barrels contain supply ranging from a week to thirty days. Turnips, cabbages and sewing maddies. *Surfscia* is still about normal for dry years, but substituted for and around. Blasting some peas, (harvested) and pumpkins; autumn fur. Frequent fish. Night fall in the price of eggs is more.

SOUTH AFRICA

25 inches of rain in week; 119 inches at Tiptonville and 87 inches at Florence. Weather generally in fair, but in Upper Mississippi valley, and elsewhere in the banks of Columbia, Ohio, and Tennessee, and Tennessee, frequent showers. Temperature generally in the 60s. Showers in the week were more than enough for dry crops, but much needed for wet crops. Some crops have been damaged by rain, and (especially) cotton. Some crops have been damaged by rain, and (especially) cotton. Some crops have been damaged by rain, and (especially) cotton.

CULTURE

[illegible]

ROBERTS & BROWN

†T. Lack of eggs in April. Frogs remain in water. Supply in water increases, a few birds have begun nesting. Many birds are in trees and on the nest are eggs, possibly the *Sceloporus* and *Scaphiopus* are nesting. Many birds are in trees and on the nest are eggs, possibly the *Sceloporus* and *Scaphiopus* are nesting. Many birds are in trees and on the nest are eggs, possibly the *Sceloporus* and *Scaphiopus* are nesting.

PALTIN

[illegible]

COINACTIVE

[illegible]

SWITCHES: 406.7

Melospiza cinerea is weak. Water supply abundant in pools, especially in lake. Transferring and moving easily; using chains, wheels, and pulleys on the lake. Drains to the north for the most part, but not for the most part. No other water here. No other water here, (reg. ground), and other water here. In the north, water is not used in the dry season of the district.

TANJORE.

Rainfall heavy in Pothalimalai, moderate in the north and east of the district, and light elsewhere. Water-supply sufficient for irrigation. Height of water in Grand Anicut 4 feet below crest. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Cauvery, northern and southern branches 175, 400 and 100 cusecs. Transplanting paddy in parts; transplanting retarded in parts for want of sufficient water-supply. *Staples in date of harvest, but greater than last year.* Standing crop adversely affected for want of water and manna. Harvest of banana paddy commenced in the taluqs of Nageswaram and Pongannam; western fair. Stocks of food-grains generally sufficient except in the taluqs of Mayasaram and Pothalimalai. *Ponganna fair from four over a considerable part of the delta owing to lack of water in the Cauvery and Pongna, more some settled.*

MADURA.

Rainfall in west heavy in Sirkappal taluk and Pudukottai and moderate elsewhere. Water-supply sufficient in Pongna area and insufficient in west Pongna area. Average discharge through Pongna main canal 1,225 cusecs last year. Transplanting paddy; sowing tobacco, mango, and coconut on dry lands. *Staples in date satisfactory for dry crops, but retarded for wet crops.* Standing crops fair. Harvest of food crop paddy commenced in parts of Pudukottai area; western good. *Ponganna fair.* Slight rise in the price of rice in parts.

RAHMAD.

Rain falls in west. Water-supply insufficient for irrigation except in the Ponganna taluk and parts of Tirumangalam taluk. *Staples in date more than average, but less than last year.* Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; western fair. *Bottle tree* in the taluqs of Madhavaram, Tirumangalam, and Tirumangalam. Stocks of food-grains insufficient in the taluqs of Rahmad and Madhavaram Ponganna fair.

TIRUNELVELI.

Rain falls in west. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of the taluqs of Arakkonam, Tirunelveli, and Sirkappal. No flow over Tirumangalam weir; discharge through weirs adequate. *Staples in date satisfactory for dry crops and about normal though less than last year for wet crops.* Standing crops good. *Ponganna fair.*

MALABAR.

Partially an area in west. Water-supply insufficient in parts. *Staples in date satisfactory and greater than last year.* Standing crop of paddy generally fair. Harvested paddy; western fair. *Ponganna fair.*

SOUTH KANARA.

Light showers in west. Water-supply sufficient. Sowing second rice crop in parts. *Staples in date satisfactory for dry crops, but about normal for wet crops.* Standing crop of paddy very good to satisfactory lands and poor in hilly lands by the side of river. Harvested paddy; western normal. *Ponganna good except our crops.*

THE NILGIRIS.

Moderate rains in west. Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting paddy in Gudalur taluk. *Staples in date satisfactory.* Standing crops fair. Harvested wheat and barley; western normal; potato, not fair. *Ponganna fair except our crops.*

Note.—Rains in Malabar in the taluqs of Palakkad and Zamboanga of Cochin, the Western Ghats, the Tanjaval taluk of Chingle, the taluqs of Arakkonam and Pongna of Salem, the taluqs of Madhavaram and Tirumangalam of Coimbatore, the taluqs of Pudukottai and Sirkappal of Tanjore, and the Madhavaram taluk of Rahmad.

Note.—Insufficient in the taluqs of Pongannam, the Agency taluqs of Gudalur, the taluqs of Tanjore, Eluru, and Tirumangalam of Kottayam, the taluqs of Pongannam, Sirkappal, Nageswaram, and Ponganna of Coimbatore, the taluqs of Chingle, Madhavaram and Pudukottai of Tanjore, the taluqs of Sirkappal, Sirkappal, and Ponganna of Coimbatore, the taluqs of Arakkonam, Tirumangalam, and Tirumangalam of Coimbatore, the taluqs of Arakkonam, Tirumangalam, and Tirumangalam of Coimbatore, the taluqs of Arakkonam, Tirumangalam, and Tirumangalam of Coimbatore.

For reasons of space to acknowledge the reasons in the above taluqs are omitted till the 15th September. For more reasons have been given for the first time in the above taluqs in the end of September there were found by the Government in the taluqs of Sirkappal and Pudukottai.

Only sources—

(1) *Journal* is reported from the taluqs of Nageswaram, Madhavaram, and Madhavaram of Salem, the taluqs of Sirkappal, Sirkappal, and Sirkappal, and the taluqs of Sirkappal and Ponganna of Madhavaram.

(2) *Journal* is reported from the Taluk of Sirkappal.

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(100) *Journal* is reported from the Taluk of Sirkappal.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st SEPTEMBER 1904.

Dist.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in taels per 100 catty (100 lbs) in the market.														Notes.	
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week (up to 31st Sept.).		Rice.		Wheat.		Maize.		Sorghum.		Millet.							
		Inches.	Average of 10 years.	Inches.	Average of 10 years.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.						
Central.	Danjiang	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Wangjiap	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	(A.) Wangjiap	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
North.	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
South.	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
East.	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
West.	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guangji	..
	Guangji	1.8	2.8	17.4	86.0	8.1	12.7	8.7	14.8	12.0	13.7	Guangji	..		



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part 333—Proceedings of the Indian Legislature

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd September 1924 :—

NO. 28 OF 1924.

A Bill to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to the levy of duties of custom on articles imported or exported by land from or to territory outside British India.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to the levy of duties of custom on articles imported or exported by land from or to territory outside British India, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Land Customs Act, 1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (except Aden).

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything to the contrary, the following definitions shall apply :—

(a) "any reference to the passing or import or export of goods" by land" shall be deemed to include the passing or import or export of goods by any inland railway connecting a foreign frontier or part of a foreign frontier;

(b) "Chief Customs Officer" means the Chief Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1914, and includes, in relation to any place or duty which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, transfer from the Chief Board of Revenue to a Local Government, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf;

(c) "Collector of Land Customs" means a Collector of Land Customs appointed under section 5;

(d) "dutiable goods" means any article on which a duty of land customs is leviable by virtue of a notification issued under section 4 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1913;

(e) "foreign frontier" means the frontier separating any foreign territory from any part of British India;

(f) "foreign territory" means any territory declared under section 2 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1913, to be foreign territory for the purposes of that Act;

(g) "land customs area" means any area adjoining a foreign frontier for which a Collector of Land Customs has been appointed under section 5;

(h) "official Gazette" means, in relation to a notification issued by a Local Government, the local official Gazette, and, in relation to a notification issued by the Central Board of Revenue, the Gazette of India.

**Appointment
of Land
Customs
Officers.**

3. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint, for any area adjoining a foreign frontier and specified in the notification, a person to be the Collector of Land Customs and such other persons as he thinks fit to be Land Customs Officers.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may delegate to any Land Government as to the Chief Customs authority any power conferred upon him by sub-section (1), and the Land Government or the Chief Customs authority may delegate to any Collector of Land Customs any power to appoint Land Customs Officers which has been so delegated to it.

**Establishment
of land cus-
toms stations
and deter-
mination of
limits.**

4. The Chief Customs authority may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

(1) establish land customs stations for the levy of land customs in any land customs area, and

(2) prescribe the routes by which all goods, or any class of goods specified in the notification, may pass by land and at or into any foreign territory, or to or from any land customs station from or to any foreign frontier.

**Permit for
goods passing
across from
one
area**

5. (1) Every person desiring to pass any goods, whether divisible or not, by land out of or into any foreign territory shall apply in writing, in such form as the Chief Customs authority may, by notification in the official Gazette prescribe, for a permit for the passage thereof to the Land Customs Officer in charge of a land customs station established in a land customs area adjoining the foreign frontier across which the goods are to pass.

(2) When the duty on such goods has been paid or the goods have been freed by the Land Customs Officer to be free of duty, the Land Customs Officer shall issue a permit certifying that duty has been paid on such goods or that the goods are free of duty, as the case may be.

(3) Any Land Customs Officer, duly empowered by the Chief Customs authority in this behalf, may require any person in charge of any goods which such officer has reason to believe to have been imported, or to be about to be imported, by land from, or to, any foreign territory to produce the permit granted for such goods; and any such goods which are not accompanied by a permit, or which do not correspond with the specification contained in the permit produced, shall be detained and shall be liable to confiscation.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any imported goods passing from a foreign frontier to a land customs station by a route prescribed in the behalf.

(4) The Chief Customs authority may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the provisions of this section, or any specified provisions thereof, shall not, in any land customs area specified in the notification, apply in respect of goods any class or value so specified.

**Permit
baggage.**

6. A Land Customs Officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Customs authority shall pass free of duty any goods imported or exported by land by any passenger, if he is satisfied that the goods are the passenger's personal baggage in strict accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act, 1912.

Penalties.

7. Any person who—

(a) in any area in which the permit system is in operation is required, passes or attempts to pass any goods by land out of or into any foreign territory through any land customs station without such permit, or

(4) storage or transport to storage, or to form any foreign liability or to at any time any land system within any goods, or a cargo other than the cargo, if any, provided for such passage under this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

3. No goods other than personal baggage or goods belonging to the Government or to any person shall be taken out of or passed at any land system, or passed on a steamer, except with the special permission of the Local Customs Officer in charge thereof.

XXIV of 1901.

3.

(5) on any public holiday within the meaning of section 22 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, or on any day in which the passage and delivery of goods at such land system should have been prohibited by the Local Customs authority by notification in the Official Gazette, or

(6) on any day except between such hours as the Local Customs authority may, by a like notification, appoint.

VIII of 1906.

8. (1) The provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, which are specified in the First Schedule, together with all notifications, orders, rules or forms issued, made or provided thereunder, shall, so far as they are applicable, apply for the purpose of the levy of duties of land customs under this Act in like manner as they apply for the purpose of the levy of duties of customs on goods imported or exported by sea.

(2) For the purpose of such application the said provisions, notifications, orders, rules and forms may be construed with such alterations as may be necessary or proper to adapt them for the said purpose, but not so as otherwise to affect the substance thereof, and in particular—

- (a) references to bills of lading and to shipping bills shall be deemed to be references, respectively, to applications for permits to import and applications for permits to export such as are referred to in section 3;
- (b) references to a Chief Customs officer shall be deemed to be references to a Collector of Land Customs;
- (c) references to a Customs officer shall be deemed to be references to a Land Customs Officer for the time being in charge of a land customs station or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer in charge;
- (d) references to a station-house shall be deemed to be references to a land customs station;
- (e) references to a customs-port shall be deemed to be references to a land customs area;
- (f) references to a foreign port shall be deemed to be references to foreign territory;
- (g) references to goods brought by sea to, and to goods shipped or brought for shipment at, a customs-port shall be deemed to be references respectively to goods brought across a foreign frontier into a land customs area, and to goods brought to a land customs station for export;
- (h) references to Officers of Customs shall be deemed to be references to Collectors of Land Customs or Land Customs Officers appointed under this Act;

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The only laws governing the collection of local customs in British India at present is those are District Act VI of 1854 and Bombay Act XXIX of 1851. It has been repeatedly pointed out to the Government of India by the Local Governments which have to administer them, that both of them are very defective, and those defects are required to be remedied seriously the attempts of the local revenue administrations to cope with the extensive smuggling over the land frontiers of goods liable to high duties which has sprung up recently. The substitution of more efficient provisions for the revenue income a matter of urgency; and, moreover, legislation is necessary in order to prevent the introduction of local revenue administrations in Malaya, following upon the establishment of a Customs administration offered by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1914. The Indian Government is pressing for this step to be taken.

2. It is proposed to repeal the two local Acts and to substitute a single Act of the Central Legislature. The Bill as drafted involves a few changes in provisions as to local matters (such as the direct contribution to local Customs law, such as the appointment of local customs stations, the determination of duties and the procedure for claiming duties in import or export goods on payment of duty, or on satisfying the officer that the goods are not dutiable; for the rest the Bill remains substantially in line of the two Customs administration by making the principal provisions of Chapters V, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the two Customs Act, 1914, applicable to the local revenue administration. The Bill has deliberately been made as simple as possible, because it is only intended to bridge the gap until the Government of India are able to introduce a Bill for the general extension of the law relating to sea, land and air customs, the provisions of which they have now in hand.

3. The Bill is made to extend to the whole of British India (except Aden) in order to enable the use in any part of British India of the power which was taken in the Indian Customs (Amendment) Act, 1914, to apply the Customs tariff, in part of it, to goods crossing the frontier of any foreign territory. At present that power is confined to the case of the frontier of such a country as Iran, because of the absence of any law under which the presence of foreign duty could be assumed out.

The 1914 August 1914]

HAROLD P. BLACKETT,

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st September 1914—

NO. 17 OF 1914.

A Bill to provide for the better regulation of custom passing and return passing duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better regulation of custom passing and return passing duties; It is hereby enacted as follows—

1. [1] This Act may be called the Customs Passing and Return Passing Duties Act, 1914.

[2] It extends to the whole of British India (except Burma), including British Baluchistan and the British Parganas.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Section 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

- (a) "lake" means any ponded poolage of water of whatever size or depth;
- (b) "rotten" means galled or injured rotting, rotten wood or rotten wood;
- (c) "rotten pressing factory" means any place where rotten is pressed or where rotten there is a pressed, from rotten wood by any person whatever involving the use of steam, water or other mechanical power or of distended power;
- (d) "rotten pressing factory" means any factory as defined in the Cotton Factories Act, 1913, in which rotten is pressed into lake;
- (e) "rotten waste" means shavings, or shavings, fly and all other products of a rotten mill or of a rotten galling factory or of a rotten pressing factory, but does not include pure waste;
- (f) "Indian Central Cotton Committee" means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and includes any sub-committee appointed by it to perform any function of the Indian Central Cotton Committee under the Act; and
- (g) "prescribed" means prescribed by or under rules made under this Act.

Section 3. (1) The owner of every rotten galling factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a pressing register containing a daily record of all rotten galled in the factory and of the names of the persons for whom the rotten has been galled and of the amount galled for each person.

(2) The owner of every rotten pressing factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a press register containing a daily record of the number of lakes pressed in the factory, the total number of such lakes, and the names of the persons for whom it has been pressed.

(3) The owner or the person in charge of a rotten galling or rotten pressing factory shall be bound to produce any pressing register or press register mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (2) to any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the owner or person in charge of any rotten galling factory shall be bound to furnish to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, if so required by it in writing, a copy, certified as correct by the owner or person in charge of the factory, of the entry in any press register maintained at the factory relating to any specified lake.

(4) No person required to be prescribed by this section shall be exempted and shall be responsible for those parts from the date of the last entry therein.

(5) If—

- (a) in any factory any register required by this section is not maintained or not maintained in a maintained in any form other than the form, if any, prescribed for the purpose, or
- (b) any entry in any such register is proved to be false in any material particular, or

(c) any such register is destroyed before the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (d);
the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this act or laws, to five hundred rupees.

(3) If the owner or the person in charge of any factory fails to produce any register, or to furnish a certified copy of any entry, when required to do so under sub-section (2), or furnishes a false copy of an entry knowing or having reason to believe such copy to be false, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this act or laws, to five hundred rupees.

4. (1) The owner of every cotton spinning factory shall cause every baling of bales pressed in the factory to be stamped in such manner as may be lawfully provided, before it is removed from the premises, with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the factory.

(2) If any bale is submitted from the premises of any cotton spinning factory without having been stamped as required by sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

5. (1) The owner of every cotton spinning factory shall submit to the prescribed authority, in such form and in such form as may be provided, weekly and annual returns showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed during the preceding week and the preceding year, respectively, and the approximate net weight of such bales.

(2) The Local Government shall sample from the weekly and annual returns, and shall publish a statement showing the total number of bales pressed in the premises during the week and year, respectively, to which the returns relate.

Provided that the number of bales pressed in any individual factory shall not be published.

(3) If default is made in submitting any return as required by sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

6. (1) No scale or weights shall be used in any cotton spinning or cotton pressing factory, other than the scale or weights, if any, prescribed by the Local Government as standard for the district in which the factory is situated.

(2) If in any factory any scale or weights used in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, in the case of any second or subsequent offence, to five hundred rupees.

7. (1) In the case of all cotton spinning factories the construction of any machine which is commenced after the commencement of this Act—

(a) shall be provided with separate entrances and exits for the bringing in of material and the taking out of goods or cotton respectively, and

(b) the distances shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the prescribed authority.

(2) Within such period after the commencement of this Act as may be prescribed, the owner of every cotton spinning factory in which cotton is handled on the ground floor shall cause the premises to be paved or provided with other suitable flooring to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority.

(6) If the owner of any factory fails to comply with any provision of this section which is applicable to the factory, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the offence continues.

Section 21 **Factory** **officers** **of a factory.** 8. Where the responsibility of an offence under this Act is a company every director, manager, secretary and other officer thereof who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of the like offence and liable to the like punishment.

Construction of offences. 9. (7) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the sanction of the District Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

S. 21 of 1911.

(8) No offence punishable under this Act or under any rule thereunder shall be tried by any Court inferior to that of a District Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class.

Power of the Government to make rules. 10. The Governor-General in Council may make rules to provide for—
(a) the allotment of a special mark to be used by each printing factory for the purpose of the marking of labels;
(b) the manner in which labels shall be marked; and
(c) the manner in which the weekly and annual statements referred to in section 5 shall be prepared.

Power of the Local Government to make rules. 11. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the forms in which a-print, records and returns are to be maintained, or submitted, and the verification of records and the inspection of registers;
- (b) the appointment of the authority to whom, and the dates on which the returns required by section 5 shall be made;
- (c) the weights and scales to be used in colour printing and other printing processes in any district in the province, and the inspection of the same;
- (d) the appointment of authorities for the purpose of section 7;
- (e) the powers of entry and inspection which may be exercised by District Magistrates and Inspectors of Factories in the case of persons giving false returns which are not correct within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1911; and
- (f) any other matter which it is or may be deemed, or for which provision is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any rule or order made under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power to report on and inspect any premises. 12. After the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act, any person who has made a statement for the purpose of being entitled to any benefit shall be liable after that time to be examined in accordance with section 5 shall be supplied in fulfillment of such manner, and, if he does so require, no fee shall be charged shall be levied in fulfillment of the contract.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a machine for the sale and delivery of cotton grown before, or less than two years after, the commencement of this Act.

18. No such machine legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person or person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed in 1915, in Chapter XVI of their Report recommended several measures, including the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories, the provision of seed and provision of storage, to encourage cotton culture, which are expressed in the quality and in production of Indian cotton. The measures recommended by the Committee, however, involved an extensive amount of official interference. The object of the present Bill is to put the trade on a footing to be protected and by providing facilities for the marketing of seeds and the removal of surplusage, and by providing facilities for the marketing of seeds and the removal of surplusage, and by providing facilities for the marketing of seeds and the removal of surplusage.

The Bill also makes provision for the maintenance of registers for cottonseed returns, for the use of certificates and weights, and for the structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. The Bill is based on the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, and is supplementary to the Cotton Transport Act, 1933.

14th August 1934.

C. A. 1934/35.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd September 1934:—

No. 28 of 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1926, for cotton purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1926, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1934.

2. Section 17 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1926 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be re-enacted, with the addition of section 17, and in that section as re-enacted the following shall be added, namely:—

"(f) Where the Governor-General in Council has directed that payment of postage on a letter shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of postal articles may be made by prepaying the value thereof by the use of postage stamps or machine issued under his authority, the impression of any such machine shall likewise be deemed to be a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of payment within the Act of 1926. Nothing of the Indian Post Office."

Amendment of section 27, shall be added, namely:—

"and the operation of any stamping machine provided or authorised for the like purpose by or under the authority of the Government of each post, State or country."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

To conform with article 15-5 of the Principal Convention of Mails, the payment of postage on every destination of article can be effected either by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals, or by providing the value denoted by impressions of stamping machines, officially adopted and working under the conditions ordered by the Administration. Arrangements have been made in this country for the preparation of postage and other postal law by preparing the value denoted by impressions made by stamping machines working under the control of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The object of the Bill is to make the freest use of stamping machines, or of any process of such machines purchasable in India and to apply the provisions of section 27 of the Act to postal cards, from abroad bearing cancellations or previously used impressions of stamping machines.

The 24th March 1924.

A. C. CHATTERJEE.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 2nd September 1924:—

No. 5 of 1924.

[New matter not contained in the Indian Soldiers (Licensing) Act, 1918, is shown in italics.]

A Bill to amend and extend the law to provide for the special protection on request of civil and military dignitaries of Indian soldiers serving under special conditions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and extend the law to provide for the special protection on request of civil and military dignitaries of Indian soldiers serving under special conditions: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Soldiers (Licensing) Act, 1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the British Possessions.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1925.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,

(a) "Court" means a Civil or Sessions Court;

(b) "Indian soldier" means any person subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911;

(c) "proscribed" means proscribed by rules made under this Act; and

(d) "proceeding" includes any suit, appeal or application.

7711 of 11

Postponement of proceedings. 1. If, on receipt of a notice under section 5 the prescribed authority certifies in the prescribed manner to the Court in which the proceeding is pending that the soldier is exempted from the notice and puts in writing under special conditions, and that a postponement of the proceeding is agreeable to the soldier, in conformity with the interests of justice, the Court shall thereupon postpone the proceeding as against the soldier for the prescribed period, and, if no period has been prescribed, for such period as it thinks fit.

Order to be proved when an order is made in a proceeding. 2. If, after issue of a notice under section 5, the prescribed authority certifies in writing that the soldier is not serving under special conditions or that such postponement is not necessary, or both in conformity with the interests of justice, in the case of a soldier absent from the district in which the Court is sitting, within two months or, in any other case, within three months from the date of the issue of the notice that such postponement is necessary, the Court may, if it thinks fit, postpone the proceeding.

Postponement of proceedings against Indian soldier. 3. When any document representing a bill of exchange is presented by or on behalf of the soldier before the Court as when the proceeding is pending and it is the effect that the soldier—

(a) is at large at liberty for a period not exceeding twelve months, and is at the expense of the Crown to proceed on service under special conditions, or

(b) is at large for a period not exceeding three months, and is on the requisition of his master to engage his next with a view to proceeding on service under special conditions, the proceeding, as against such soldier only, or any part of it, shall be referred to the justice in person if, and shall on any other case, be postponed in the manner provided in section 7.

Time to be made before a Court in which a decree or order has been passed against an Indian soldier who is not serving under any conditions or, at any time after the 31st day of January, 1904, whilst he was serving under any special conditions, the soldier may apply to the Court which passed the decree or order for an order to set aside the decree, and, if the Court, after giving an opportunity to the master of the bill of exchange, is satisfied that the interests of justice require that the decree or order should be set aside as against the soldier, the Court shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, make an order accordingly.

(c) No such application shall be entertained unless it is made within six months from the expiry of the first period of thirty days after the date of the decree or order, during no part of which the soldier was serving under special conditions.

Provided that the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to such applications.

(2) When the decree or order is in respect of which an application under section (1) is made made such a decree that it cannot be set aside as against the soldier only, it may be set aside as against all or any of the parties against whom it has been made.

Modification of law of limitation. 11. In computing the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or any other law for the time being in force for the purposes of any suit, appeal or application to any Court in which the plaintiff, appellant or applicant is or has been an Indian soldier, the time during which the soldier has been serving under any conditions since the 31st day of January, 1904, or under any special conditions since the 31st day of January, 1904, shall be excluded.

XX of 1904

Provided that this Act shall not apply in the case of any act, appeal or application made, or made and the object of requiring a right of possession.

12. If any Court is in doubt whether, for the purposes of section 10 or section 11, any Indian soldier is or was at any particular time serving under war or other special conditions, it may refer the point for decision to the decision of the prescribed authority, and the certificate of that authority shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

13. The Lord Governor, after consulting the High Court, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner and form in which any notice or certificate under this Act shall be given;

(b) the period for which proceedings or any class of proceedings shall be continued under section 7;

(c) the persons who shall be the prescribed authorities for the purposes of this Act;

(d) any other matter which it is or may be required; and

(e) generally, any matter incidental to the purposes of this Act.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act apply (upon such conditions as may be specified in such notification) to the same extent as they apply to Indian soldiers.

15. *The Indian Soldiers (Lithuanian) Act, 1918, and the Indian Soldiers (Lithuanian) Act, 1918, are hereby repealed.*

*Enacted at the
Seat of Govt.
of Madras
this 11th day
of 1924.*

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In May 1925 an Ordinance was made and promulgated for the special protection in respect of civil and criminal litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions. The Ordinance was not only in the first instance by an Act passed in 1918, and the provisions of that Act were repealed, with a clause in which, in the Indian Soldiers (Lithuanian) Act, 1918. The Act applies to Indian soldiers serving under war conditions and extends to soldiers for the purpose of certain determinations of civil and criminal proceedings in which an unprovoked Indian soldier is a party and for the abolition from periods of limitation in suits, appeals and applications by Indian soldiers of the period during which they were serving under war conditions. The Act applies to soldiers under war conditions during the war and for six months thereafter, and to that extent, which is declared by the Governor General in Council to be deemed under war conditions.

2. It was suggested that the protection required in these matters by Indian soldiers serving under war conditions, was also required by Indian soldiers serving on particular duty overseas and in certain cases in India. Lord Governor and Administration were accordingly consulted as to the necessity of the existing Act. They accordingly agreed the suggestion in view of the operations, and one of them that it has been found to be of great benefit to the Indian Government, and that the hardship caused in the general public has been negligible.

Certain of the authorities consulted were, however, of opinion that the Act should not apply to *stocks, annuities or endowments* in which a right of pre-emption was to be exercised in which the interests of the holder in the *pre-emption* was either identical with, or was adequately represented by another party to the *pre-emption*. The *provision* in the application of the Act may be compared with the exemption in section 1 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and the restriction was proposed because of the uncertainty of the law which is involved by the present law in such cases. The Bill has been prepared in great effect to these suggestions, and it has been recommended to provide for them by constituting and amending the law on the subject.

The Bill is now in the hands of the

J. CHERRAR.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 2nd September 1924:—

No. 8 of 1924.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the President's Fund.

Whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to the President's Fund; and whereas it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the President's Fund Act, 1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject as defined,—

(a) "contributory deposit" means a subscription to, or deposit in, a President's Fund when, under the rules of the Fund in force, the deposit is made for the purpose of the payment of a pension or gratuity at a future date, and is not a contribution made in payment of any such subscription or deposit and any interest or income which has accrued under the rules of the Fund on any such subscription, deposit or contribution, and also any such subscription, deposit, contribution, interest or income in connection with the credit of the subscriber or depositor after the happening of any such contingency;

(b) "contribution" means any amount credited to a President's Fund, by the authority by which the Fund has been constituted, by way of subscription, or otherwise in respect of, a subscription to, or deposit in, the Fund; and "contributory President's Fund" means a President's Fund the rules of which provide for the crediting of contributions;

(c) "depositor" means any of the following relations of a deceased subscriber to, or a depositor in, a President's Fund,

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Enacted.

widow, a wife, husband, parent, child, minor brother, unmarried sister and a deceased wife's widow and child, and, when no parent of the subscriber or depositor is alive, a paternal grandfather;

(4) "Government Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund, other than a Railway Provident Fund, constituted by the authority of the Government for any class or classes of its employees or for members of official institutions;

(5) "Provident Fund" means a fund in which subscriptions or deposits of any class or classes of employees are received and laid to their individual accounts, and includes any and all monies received in respect of such subscriptions or deposits and any interest or income arising on such subscriptions, deposits or contributions under the rules of the Fund;

(6) "railway administration" means—

(i) any railway establishing a railway or tramway in British India either under a special Act of Parliament or of the Indian or a Local Legislature, or under contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government, or

(ii) the manager of any railway or tramway administered by the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government, and includes, in any case referred to in sub-clause (i), the then Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be;

(7) "Railway Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of a railway administration for any class or classes of its employees.

3. (1) A compulsory deposit in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not in any way be liable to interest, or any other charge, and shall not be liable to attachment in order to satisfy any civil or criminal debt or claim of any civil or criminal Court in respect of any debt or liability incurred by the subscriber or depositor, and neither the Official Assignee nor any receiver appointed under the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1908, shall be entitled to, or have any claim on, any such compulsory deposit.

(2) Any sum standing to the credit of any subscriber or depositor in any such Fund at the time of his death and payable under the rules of the Fund to any dependent of the subscriber or depositor, or to any person whom he may be authorized by law to receive payment on his behalf, shall, subject to any direction authorized by this Act and, subject to the direction of the widow or child of the subscriber or depositor, subject also to the rights of an assignee under an assignment made before the commencement of this Act, and in the absence of such direction, shall, subject to any debt or liability incurred by the deceased or incurred by the dependent before the death of the subscriber or depositor.

4. (1) When under the rules of any Government or Railway Provident Fund the sum standing to the credit of any subscriber or depositor, or the balance due after the meeting of any deduction authorized by this Act, has become payable, the officer whose duty it is to make the payment shall pay the sum or balance, as the case may be, to the subscriber or depositor, or, if he is dead, shall—

(a) If the sum or balance at any part thereof owing is a demand, not under the provisions of section 2, pay the same to the depositor, or to such person as may be authorized by law to receive payment on his behalf; or

(b) If the whole sum, or balance, as the case may be, does not exceed five thousand pounds, pay the same, or any part thereof which is not payable under clause (a), in any sum, sufficient to secure it under the rules of the Fund, or if no provision is so authorized, to any person appearing to him to be lawfully entitled to receive it; or

(c) In the case of any sum or balance, at any part thereof, which is not payable to any person under clause (a) or clause (b), pay the same—

(i) in any person nominated to receive it under the rules of the Fund, or provision made by such person, or provision or notice of administration relating thereto in his or administration to the credit of the date and, or a nomination granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, VII of 1889, or under the Wills Act Amendment Bill of 1897, containing the holder thereof in receipt payment of such sum, balance or part; or

(ii) where no person is so nominated, to any person who produces such proofs, letters or certificates.

Provided that where the whole or any part of any sum standing to the credit of the subscriber or depositor has been assigned to any other person before the commencement of this Act, and notice in writing of the assignment has been received by the officer from the assignor, the officer shall, after making any deduction authorized by this Act, and any payment due under clause (a) is as on behalf of the assignor or children of the subscriber or depositor.

(c) If the subscriber or depositor or, if he is dead, the person to whom in the absence of any valid assignment the sum or balance would be payable under this sub-section, gives his consent in writing, pay the sum or part or the balance thereof, as the case may be, to the assignor, or

(d) If such consent is not forthcoming, withhold payment of the sum, part or balance, as the case may be, pending a decision of a magistrate (Civil Court) upon the points raised in regard to it.

(f) The making of any payment authorized by sub-section (f) shall be a full discharge to the Government or the railway administration, as the case may be, from all liability in respect of so much of the sum standing to the credit of the subscriber or depositor as is equivalent to the amount so paid.

Rules of
Funds.

6. (7) Subject to the provisions of this Act, but otherwise notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force as to any disposition, whether testamentary or otherwise, by a subscriber in, or co-partner in, a Government or Railway Provident Fund, or the sum standing to his credit in the Fund, or of any part thereof, any nomination, only made in accordance with the rules of the Fund, which purports to confer upon any person the right to receive the whole or any part of such sum on the death of the subscriber or depositor, shall be deemed to confer such right absolutely, until such nomination is varied by another nomination made in the manner so respectively sanctioned by the subscriber or depositor by some prior or such manner and to such authority as is provided by those rules.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The "Provident" Funds Act at present provides that any sums standing to the credit of depositors in Provident Funds to which the Act applies at the decease of the depositor and, which are payable, under the rules of the Fund, to the widow or children of the deceased shall vest in such widow or children. Such sums do not, therefore, form part of the estate of the deceased, and the interests of the widow or children are thereby fully protected. It is considered that this provision is amply restrictive, and that the more degree of protection should be accorded to other dependants of the deceased besides his widow and children. Otherwise, the accumulation of a depositor, who dies before such accumulations are debited to him, may be held to be liable to meet the debts of the deceased, and the object of the Provident Funds in general may be frustrated.

3. The Act protects compulsory deposits in a Provident Fund from attachment and not from assignments which may have been made to take effect on the depositor's retirement or on his death. On the other hand, the rules regarding the General Provident Fund, which is one of the most important funds to which the Act applies, provide that Government will not be bound by or recognize any assignment or encumbrance created or attempted to be created which affects the deposit of the dependants of a depositor who dies before retirement. The validity of this provision is open to question. It is considered that, in order to give effect to the object for which Provident Funds have been constituted, it should be made clear that, with certain exceptions, in spite of debts, liabilities, assignments or any form of encumbrance, the depositor, on retirement, or his dependants or survivors, if he dies before retirement or after retirement but before actual debatement, should possess intact the accumulations of his credit in the fund. The exceptions proposed to this provision are as follows:—

(1) the rights of third parties obtained before the proposed amendments came into operation should be protected; and

(2) in the case of contributory Provident Funds, the authority by which the fund was constituted should be entitled to withhold monies not exceeding the total contributions made by the authority and the interest or income on such contributions, if these amounts are due to the authority under a liability incurred by the depositor, or if the depositor is deceased from the authority's employees, or owing his employment within five years of the commencement thereof.

4. Again, under the Act such sums, apart from the amounts which vest in the widow or children of a depositor, the debitment of the accumulation in a fund at the time of the death of a depositor is payable to the total estate valued Rs. 2,000 within the jurisdiction of probate or letters of administration or a mortgagee mortgagee. It is considered desirable to permit such debitment of the accumulations of the estate does not exceed Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 2,000 at present. A corresponding provision is included in the Government Savings Bank Act under which the amount of a deposit which has been debited to the account in Rs. 1,000 or less compared with Rs. 1,000 before the Act was amended in 1915. Similarly, under the Indian Provident Act, 1906, on the death of a person who was entitled to a Government security or mortgage, the prescribed officer may give

determining who is the person entitled to the remedy or remedies, if they do not in the aggregate vested in them, without the production of proof, letters of administration or a succession certificate.

4. It has further been considered desirable to provide definitely in the Act for the rights of executors and also to indicate that a deposit in expropriary deposit within the meaning of the Act and provisions in law as far as being not possible in the hands of the administrators of the fund despite the existence of an option permitting withdrawal from the fund on the condition that the amount withdrawn shall be repaid on the taking out of, or on contribution towards, an insurance policy.

5. In order to give effect to these suggestions and also to remove other minor points, it is considered desirable to amend the existing Act and to re-enact it in a consolidated form.

6. The 35th August 1924. J. CHEDAR.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 2nd September 1924:—

No. 7 of 1924.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, for purposes hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1924.

2. In clause (c) of sub-section (b) of section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, after the words "and in which" the words "and the duration for which" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the same Order under J. D. Bhattacharya, the High Court of Bombay has held that the rule framed by the Government of Bombay under section 11 (2) (a) of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VII of 1914), regarding award to compensation of motor vehicle is ultra vires, the Local Government can having power to make such a rule under the Act as it stands. There is urgent need for amendment to the Act especially in connection with motor control in large cities. The majority of the Local Governments, who, connected are in favour of amending the law as to vehicle the State as well. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act so as to regulate the award of compensation of motor vehicle after such period and on payment of such fees as may be considered desirable by Local Governments.

Signed: The 35th August 1924. J. CHEDAR.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 2nd September 1901:—

No. 8 of 1901.

A Bill to give effect to certain articles of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Slavery Publications.

Whereas it is expedient to amend certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code and of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the purpose of giving effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Slavery Publications signed at Geneva on the 4th of the November-General in Council on the 14th day of September 1900; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enacted.

1. The Act may be called the Slavery Publications Act, 1901.

2. For sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code the following text of those sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution
of new sec-
tions for sec-
tions 292 and
293, of
XIX of 1860.
Sic, etc., of
sections 292,
293

292. Whoever—

(a) sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or has prepared or causes to be prepared, printed, published or circulated, or has in his possession, any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever, or

(b) imports, exports or carries any obscene object by way of the postages allowed, or knowing or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or

(c) takes part in or receives profits from any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene object or, for any of the purposes aforesaid, made, produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported, conveyed, publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or

(d) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person, or

(e) attempts to procure in any act which is an offence under this section,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—This section does not extend to any representation, caricature, engraving, painted or otherwise represented on or in any temple, or on any coin or seal for the use of the Government of India, or kept or used for any religious purpose.

293. Whoever sells, lets to hire, distributes, exhibits or circulates to any person under the age of twenty years any such obscene object as is defined in the last preceding section, or offers or attempts to do so, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

² at 100. 3 (E) in sub-section (I) of section 48 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

(c) after the words "over at stamps or her forging", where they first occur, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

and after the same words, when they mean for the second time, the construction that was used, when we first spoke, shall be repeated.

(d) in all cases (e), after the word "materials" the words "or of any such elements" shall be inserted.

(iii) In clause (i), after the word "materials" the words "and such abstract objects" shall be inserted; and

(iv) in clause (e), after the words "or otherwise," where they first occur, the words "or such clause objects" shall be inserted, and after the words "or for buying" the following words shall be added, *or for*—

^a as the addressee(s) of the message to have been or to be intended to be sold, let in law, distributed, publicly exhibited, circulated, imported or exported²

(d) In the Second Schedule to the same Code—

(f) for the entry is entered against article 234 the words "Rule 10" of clause 10 of the 1990 Act shall be substituted, and

* Improvement of radio description for 6 months, or less as both shall be satisfied.

(2) In the Fifth Schedule to the same Code, in Form IX, after the words "or acids, or salts" the words "or, chemical objects" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF CRITERIA AND REASONS

On the 8th March 1973, the following resolution was adopted by the Assembly—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General its
 Dissolution."

(7) that India be notified the International Convention for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications, dated the twelfth day of September, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, which was drafted by the International Conference which met at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations, on September 29, 1923.

(2) that in the legislation to be introduced in the Indian Legislature in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, it should be made an offence of the offence of the offer, delivery, sale or distribution of obscene matter or things if such a matter or thing is of such a nature as to be obscene.

A resolution is identical to one was adopted by the Council of Ministers on the 11th March 1958. The Bill proposes to give effect to this resolution.

2. In the first place, the proposed section 193 of the Indian Free Code is intended to give effect to Article 1 of the International Convention for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications, which runs as follows:—

²⁰ The High Contracting Parties agree to hold all persons to whom, presently and in the future, any person engaged in assisting or abetting the following offenses and accordingly agree that:

It shall be a punishable offence:

(1) For purposes of or by way of *inducement* for distribution or public exhibition, to make or procure or have in possession obscene writings, drawings, prints, photographs, pictures, posters, emblems, photographs, cinematograph films or any other obscene objects;

(2) For the purposes above mentioned to import, export or export or cause to be imported, conveyed or exported any of the said obscene matters or things, or to any manner whatsoever to put them into circulation;

(3) To carry on or take part in a business, whether public or private, connected with any of the said obscene matters or things, or to deal in the said matters or things in any manner whatsoever, or to distribute them or to exhibit them publicly or to make a business of looking them;

(4) If otherwise or make known by any means whatsoever, in view of anything in the said punishable offences or to do, that a person is engaged in any of the above punishable acts, or to abet or to make known how or from whom the said obscene matters or things can be procured either directly or indirectly."

The existing exception in section 292 of the Code is, however, retained.

3. In the final Act of the International Conference which drafted the Convention, it was noted that the Conference generally was of opinion that the efficiency of enforcing, detecting, seeking or distributing obscene objects must be held to have been aggravated when committed in respect of women. The Council considered that it would be preferable to leave each State free to fix the age under which a person should be considered to be a minor for the purposes of the provision. The principle of this recommendation was accepted in the resolution adopted by both Chambers of the Indian Legislature through no device was arrived at, as in the exact age that should be specified. Lord Broomfield was consulted upon the question and after considering their replies, it has been decided to make the age 18 years. This proposal is given effect to in the proposed section 293.

4. The Convention, in Article 2, also provided that legislation should be undertaken to make provision for the sending of any person where there is reason to believe that obscene matters or things mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention are being made or deposited for any of the purposes specified in the Article or in violation of its provisions, and for their seizure, detention and destruction.

In clause 3 of the Bill, the necessary amendments to section 293 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, to give effect to this Article of the Convention are embodied.

5. The following provisions of the Bill are merely consequential.
The 1st September 1916]

J. CHERRAR,

H. MONCKLEY SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNANATHACHARIYAR,
Deputy Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislation) Dept.



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REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL (No. 1 of 1924).

To
 THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
 OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the members of the Select Committee, have the honour to present the following report on the Madras Irrigation Bill (No. 1 of 1924).

1 The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 22nd January 1924, in Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese on the 12th February 1924, in Malayalam and Hindustani on the 19th February 1924 and in Oriya on the 4th March 1924.

3. After a preliminary meeting in Madras on the 15th April 1924 at which it was decided that the main sittings of the Committee should be held at Ootacamund, the Committee commenced its work at Ootacamund on Thursday the 5th of May 1924. From that date forward the Committee sat almost continuously until the 29th of May 1924. It then adjourned so that the results of the resolutions arrived at during the Ootacamund sittings might be embodied in the Bill and also so that the Government might have an opportunity of consulting District Officers as to the effect on revenue of some of the proposals which had been made at the Committee.

The Committee re-assembled in Madras on Wednesday the 13th of August and proceeded on the 15th and 16th to a final discussion of the wording of the Bill which was concluded on August 16th.

The first four days of the sittings at Ootacamund were devoted to hearing M. R. N. A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Ayyar, the representative of the Madras Landholders' Association. He discussed at length the position of the landholders under the permanent settlement and the legal decisions dealing with that position as well as the effect of the Bill upon the rights secured to them by such decisions. The Committee also had the advantage of hearing the representative of the Maharaja of Jeppore who pleaded for the exclusion of the estate from the Bill. Finally a number of witnesses appeared, in answer to invitation, to give evidence as to the interests of ryotwari holders and to make representations on their behalf.

CHAPTER I.

Preamble.

4. *Preamble.*—The original wording is modified so as to make clear the object of the enactment in elucidating the legal position of the Government in regard to irrigation.

5. *Clause 1.*—It is not intended that the Madras Compulsory Labour Act should be repealed but its application and operation will be restricted by the provisions of clause 82.

6. *Clause 4 (3).*—The definition of the term 'Irrigation officer' has been revised so that the powers given to such an officer by the Act shall not be assumed by an officer below a given rank.

7. *Clause 4 (e).*—The scheme of the Bill as introduced in the Council was to declare the general rights of the State but to make the exercise of those rights in all cases dependent on a notification. During the sittings of the Committee of Enquiry, a preliminary decision was arrived at that no notification was necessary in the case of works which were undoubtedly under the control of the Government. This decision was made in the belief that it would be possible to make a logical distinction between rivers and streams lying within the limits of estates and those which are not so situated. It was proposed to define the term 'irrigation work' so as to include within it all waters over which the Government's control was indisputable and by the same definition secure to the State in respect of such works all the powers conferred on it by the Bill. This decision was, however, made subject to an examination of the actual facts in the various districts of the Presidency. When the Committee re-assembled in Madras, it was found that the fundamental distinction on which this decision was made was not wholly sustainable, for, there were cases brought to notice by the reports of District Officers in which the Government were actually exercising control over waters even when lying wholly within zamindari limits. One of these cases was so important that a re-consideration of the position was necessary. The Pannai regulator which governs the flow of water from the Periyar lies wholly within the limits of an estate. Yet the Government have been exercising control over the waters which flow through it ever since the date of its construction. Though the regulator itself would be covered by the definition of 'irrigation work' as originally drawn up, yet if that definition did not also cover the water of the river at the point where the regulator stands, the Government might be unable to control the supply from it as they have done hitherto. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that it was in the public interest to secure to the Government all these powers and rights which they were in possession of at the date of the passing of the Act, but that if it was desired to extend these powers, proper steps should be taken to secure the existing rights of proprietors before such control was actually assumed. The final draft therefore provides under the definition of 'irrigation work'.

Briefly, for all those works which are undoubtedly Government works, and

secondly, those works which may be brought under the definition either—

(a) by a simple notification under clause 7 which has the effect of continuing the existing rights and powers of the State, or

(b) by a notification under clause 8 followed by a procedure for ascertaining and recording the existing rights of private owners.

8. We have omitted altogether the definition 'Government land' and have avoided the use of the expression lest it should create any misconception as to the intention of the Act.

9. Clause 4 (7).—We have omitted the last portion of this clause as this does not seem to be rightly placed in the definition of the term 'owner'.

10. Clause 4 (12).—The definition of the term 'water course' has been extended so as to include also channels intended for drainage.

CHAPTER II.

General rights and assumption of control.

11. Clause 1.—The original draft of the clause followed the lines of Mr K. Srinivasa Ayyangar's Bill and was intended to be a declaration of the general rights and powers of control inherent in the State. Such a general statement already finds a place in the Escheats Act. We have thought it unnecessary to make any further general statement but to confer upon the Local Government such powers and rights as we believe to be necessary for the construction, maintenance and control of works of irrigation and to make in this clause only such a general statement as will sum up the powers conferred by the Act and will be supplementary to or explanatory of them.

12. Clause 7.—In accordance with the decision referred to under clause 4 (4) above, a new clause has been inserted at this point which secures to the Local Government on the issue of a simple notification all those rights and powers which they may at the date of the passing of the Act be actually exercising or be entitled to exercise in waters lying within estates.

13. Clause 8.—We have amended the clause so as to provide for a notification in the Gazette of every district concerned and also for laying the notification on the table of the Legislative Council.

14. *Clause 9* represents approximately clauses 9 and 10 in the original Bill and provides for the disposal of objections.

15. *Clause 10* deals with the procedure for the re-opening of rights of private owners before the assumption of control of waters by the Government. The clause has been revised.

16. *Clauses 11, 11 and 12* are old clauses 12, 13 and 14.

17. *Clause 12* is old clause 15. We have extended the period within which suit may be filed against any entry in the Record of Rights to one year.

18. *Clause 14* provides for the devolution of the responsibilities of the landholder upon the Local Government in case of the assumption of control of his irrigation work. This expands the last paragraph of clause 15 of the old Bill.

19. *Clauses 15 and 16* are an attempt to solve the difficult problem of the relations between the Local Government and the landholder in the case of assumption of control of works within his estate. This was partially provided by clause 24 of the old Bill.

The expression "within the geographical limits of the estate" is inserted to cover the case of unsevered income.

20. *Clause 18* represents clause 8 in the old Bill and has been slightly amended in accordance with the scheme of the revised draft.

21. *Clause 19* represents clause 11 of the old Bill. The actual provisions securing to landholders the rights which they are in possession of at the date of the passing of the Act are much the same as in the original Bill though the order has been revised. But we were advised that in the light of the declaration at the beginning of the clause it was advisable to insert a clause definitely securing to the holders of registered wet lands their rights to regular irrigation or continuous supply. This has been done in sub-clause (5). The Committee further desires to secure to the holders of dry lands which have been continuously irrigated for a period of 50 years a similar right to regular supply and to this end has been inserted sub-clause (6). The Committee recognizes that this makes considerable departure from existing practice.

23. The proviso to sub-clause 6 is intended to exclude from the privileges conferred by this sub-clause and the preceding, those lands which have already been compensated for loss of right.

CHAPTER III.

Control and supply of water and of works generally.

23. Clause 20 represents clause 17 in the old Bill and has been modified with a view to secure that persons affected by any change in any irrigation work should have a right of stating their objections prior to the passing of final orders. A paragraph has also been added which requires that, wherever possible, any person who is deprived of his recognised source of supply shall be given a substituted source.

The proviso at the end of the clause is intended to prevent arbitrary use of the powers conferred on the Irrigation officer of stopping the flow of water from any given work.

24. Clause 21 is entirely new and provides for the reversion to the original owner of lands over which the Government may have taken control under the provisions of the Act if they are no longer required for the purposes for which such control was taken.

25. Clause 22 is also new and deals with the repair of irrigation works other than those over which control has been taken by the Act and secures to the holders of land under such works the remuneration of the difference between the wet and the dry assessment in case of failure to repair.

26. Clause 23 is a new clause providing suitably for traffic across irrigation or drainage works.

27. Clauses 24 to 28 represent clauses 18 to 22 in the old Bill.

CHAPTER IV.

Water-courses.

28. Clauses 29 and 30 represent clauses 25 and 26 in the old Bill.

29. In clause 31 we have extended the period for publication of notification to two months. We have been advised that if all the work required by clauses 31 and 32

is to be done by the District Collector himself, administrative difficulties will arise and we have agreed that the word "District" before "Collector" may be omitted and the work assigned to the Revenue Divisional Officer.

30. Clauses 33 to 37 represent clauses 29 to 33 in the old Bill.

31. Clause 33 is new and provides for the disposal of lands acquired for the construction of water courses, the construction of which is ultimately abandoned.

32. Clauses 33 and 40 represent clauses 34 and 35 in the old Bill.

33. We have omitted clause 36 of the original Bill as we do not desire that the Government should have the power of constructing water courses at the expense of the ryots.

34. Clauses 41 to 43 represent clauses 37, 38 and 40 of the old Bill.

35. Clause 39 of the original Bill has been omitted altogether.

36. In clause 43 a clause has been inserted protecting the owners of water courses constructed before the date of the Act from incurring under the act any new liability in respect of them.

37. Clause 46 in old clause 41 and has been slightly modified so that action shall not be taken under it except in case of urgent necessity.

CHAPTER V.

Water Cms.

38. Clause 45.—We have inserted the word "necessary" before the words "beneficial to and sufficient", it being our desire that no crop should be charged for involuntary irrigation for which such irrigation is not necessary.

Previous clauses (a), (b) and (c) are introduced to protect the owner of lands irrigated by percolation from charge in certain cases.

Clause (a) secures rights which are already conferred by Government order to lands in which there are wells.

Clause (b) provides that charge shall be made for percolation only when a wet crop or irrigated dry crop is raised.

Clause (c) provides that lands within the limits of estates which had been irrigated by percolation prior to the assumption of control shall not be charged therefor for irrigation in the same season.

Clause (c) of the proviso is an expansion of the rights of the land-holder to use water appropriated for the benefit of lands in his possession lying outside the limits of his estate.

Clause (g) deals with the case of wet lands in which rights have been secured under clause 19 above.

Clauses (j), (k) and (l) make provision for other possible cases in which exemptions from cess may be necessary.

39. *Clause 45 (2)* has been redrafted to follow the general lines of the settlement notification and provides for levy of additional cess where additional benefit has been conferred by some new work constructed during the period of settlement.

40. *Clause 45 (3)*.—In dealing with the question of fixing the rates of water-cess the Committee had before it three alternatives. It was suggested—

(1) that the rates might be fixed by executive order and laid on the table of the House;

(2) that they should not be enforced except by an affirmative Resolution of the House; or

(3) that the rates from time to time should be embodied in a Bill and presented to the House for definite legislative sanction.

Of these alternatives the Committee decided to adopt the third course as being the most appropriate. It was further decided that the rates in force at the date of the passing of the Act should be continued until any fresh Bill on the subject was presented to the Council.

41. *Clause 45*.—We have taken the second sub-clause out of this clause which was 43 (2) in the original Bill with a view to embodying it in a general clause regarding the collection of taxes or cess (*vide clause 105*).

42. *Clause 47* reproduces old clause 44. We have revised the clause so as to make more clear the limits of the right of sale.

CHAPTER VI.

Construction of irrigation works on special terms.

43. *Clause 48*.—We have omitted the word 'maintenance' from this clause as we do not consider that these

special provisions should be employed for zero maintenance work.

44. Clause 50.—We have provided that the consent shall only be presumed of those persons who have actually been served with notice under clause 43.

45. Clauses 48 to 56 represent clauses 45 to 53 in the original Bill.

CHAPTER VI—A.

Drainage works.

46. We have inserted a new chapter providing for the construction of drainage works by the Government and for levying of an annual rate on the lands benefited, thereby to meet the whole or portion of the cost and the maintenance of such works.

The clauses of this chapter follow generally sections 61, 62 and 63 of the Burma Canal Act.

CHAPTER VII.

Determination and localization of lands in an estate entitled to free irrigation.

47. Clause 60 (1).—We have made provision for saving any suit filed before the 1st January 1923.

48. Clause 61.—We have made specific provision for the localization of land in an estate entitled to irrigation free of cost but have limited the circumstances under which such localization may be directed.

49. Clause 62 (4).—We have inserted this clause to make it clear that we do not intend that the provisions of this clause should in any way interfere with the rights and liabilities of landholders and estate owner.

CHAPTER VIII.

Award of Compensation.

50. Clause 62 (Proviso (1)).—We think that the date from which suit should be stored be the date at which the drainage ceases and not the date at which the net complained of has been done. We have amended the clause accordingly.

51. We have entitled clause 66, proviso (3) (a) of the original Bill. We do not think it will ultimately be in the public interest to rule that persons admitted to water rights after the passing of the Act shall under no circumstances become entitled to a continuance of supply. In accordance with the provisions of clause 13 (2) which secures to registered wet lands a right to continuous supply,

we have omitted the provision having compensation to such lands. Compensation will accordingly be payable so long as wet assessment is paid thereon.

We have provided further that land registered as dry which has once become entitled to continuous supply under the provisions of clause 19 (b) shall not lose such rights except by discontinuance of irrigation for a period of two years.

52. We have omitted the provision having compensation for failure to repair on the part of Government having regard to the provisions of clauses 14, 15, 16 and 22.

53. We have inserted a proviso at the close of clause 62 to make it clear that the provisions of this clause are not intended to negative by implication the grant of any revision that might otherwise be granted.

54. Clause 66 (1).—Following the principle of the Land Acquisition Act we consider that the date governing the calculation of market value should be the date at which the change occurs and not the date at which the compensation is actually awarded which may be a good deal later.

We consider also that the amount of diminution should be reckoned at twenty times the diminution of the annual net profit.

55. Clause 70.—Having regard to the provisions of the third paragraph of clause 59 we have slightly amended clause 70, as its purpose is now only to make legal provision for compensation in the form of water.

CHAPTER IX.

Obtaining materials in emergency.

56. We have entirely revised this chapter as we do not desire to re-enact in this statute the provisions of the Compulsory Labour Act in respect of improvement of labour. But as will be seen from the provisions of clause 86 and Chapter X, the provisions of the old Act will still apply so far as they are not superseded by this and the following chapter. We have retained in this chapter only the provisions for obtaining materials in emergency which we consider to be necessary for urgent repairs to irrigation works.

CHAPTER X.

Customary labour.

57. We have considerably revised this chapter. The system prevailing in the districts of the Presidency is very

varying. It cannot be presumed that what applies to one district will necessarily apply to another. We have accordingly proposed that the duty of performing the customary labour should only be decided by a notification after enquiry made.

58. Clause 76.—We have further laid down in clause 76 that only such items of customary labour should be declared as may be found after enquiry to have been customarily performed in a particular locality.

59. We have also under clause 77 provided that any person may sue for a declaration that the custom declared does not exist in any particular locality.

60. Clause 78 and 79.—We have provided for the possibility of some other person being authorized in place of the village headman to see to the execution of karamat works.

61. Clause 79.—We have further provided for the recovery of the cost from the person responsible in proportion to the extent of land held by them instead of leaving this distribution to be settled by rule.

We have further made provision for execution of works by an irrigation officer should the owners of a major portion of the lands served so request.

62. Clause 82.—We have reduced the penalty recoverable from a person neglecting or refusing to contribute to twice the value of the labour due from him.

63. Clause 83 (1).—We have omitted the provision which empowered the Government to impose annual cess in lieu of customary labour. Such cess can only be imposed under the draft by wish of the owners of a major portion of the lands served.

64. Clause 85.—We consider it desirable that there should be some provision for the administration of the moneys collected and expended under this chapter and we have provided for this accordingly.

65. Clause 86.—This clause limits the operation of the Madras Customary Labour Act after the passing of this Act. That Act will continue to have effect in relation to those works which have not become irrigation works under this Act. But in regard to irrigation works as defined by this Act the provisions which make lawful compulsory labour for persons of whom by notification will remain

effective and the other provisions of that Act will be abrogated by the provisions of Chapters IX and X.

CHAPTER XI.

Irrigation panchayats and boards.

64. *Clause 57.*—We have provided that the members of panchayat shall be primarily selected from among the resident ryots and in the absence of such ryots occupiers of land.

67. *Clause 90 (d).*—We have inserted a clause securing customary rights from interference by panchayats.

68. *Clause 102 (1).*—We have limited the penalty leviable by the panchayat to Rs. 10 per acre and made provision for the recovery as arrears of land revenue in the legal manner.

69. *Clause 95.*—We have amended this clause so as to provide for the formation of a fresh panchayat in the case of the dissolution of the first for default and in clause 95 (2) we have provided for final dissolution should the panchayat so formed also make persistent default.

70. *Clause 93.*—We have provided for the constitution of District Irrigation Boards where necessary.

CHAPTER XII.

Jurisdiction and procedure.

71. *Clause 102 (c).*—We have provided for the period of limitation in case of appeal to Government and have also inserted a clause excluding the time required for obtaining copies from the period of limitation.

CHAPTER XIII.

Offences and penalties.

72. *Clause 103.*—We have omitted the clause penalizing the passing of animals across banks or works which found a place in the original Bill and also that penalizing the grazing of animals upon banks or works.

We have also provided that removing of trees or bushes should only be unlawful in areas in which prohibitive order has been issued by the Collector.

73. *Clause 107.*—We have reduced the penalty which may be levied for irrigation in contravention of or in violation of rule to five times the value now ordinarily payable.

74. *Class 99 of the old Bill.*—We have omitted this class having regard to the provisions of class 85.

75. *Class 109.*—We have deleted the provision for rules regarding rates of water-cess and enhanced rates levied for water taken in contravention of the Act as these have been provided for in the body of the Act.

76. We recommend that the Bill should be re-published.

- C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.
- T. H. V. SASTRI.
- P. HAWKINS.
- R. RAJARAJESWARAY.
- G. TANIKACHALLA CHETTIYAR.
- F. T. RAJAK.
- K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU.
- M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
- T. A. RAMALINGAM.
- C. V. VENKATRAMANA AYYANGAR.
- R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.
- R. SRINIVASAN.
- P. V. GOPTALAN.
- S. VARADACHARI.
- V. MADHAVA RAJA.
- * Z. W. LEGH.
- * Z. SUBBARAYAN.
- * S. R. Y. ANKIREDDI PRASAD.
- * B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
- * K. SITARAMA REDDI.
- * P. C. SVINIRAJULU NAYUDU.
- * C. V. S. KARASINGARAJU.
- * A. S. KRESNA RAO.
- * P. KHALIFULLA SAHIB.
- * YAHYA ALL.
- * B. M. REDDI.
- * P. SIYA RAO.
- * T. M. KARASIMHACHARI.
- * P. PEDDIRAJU.
- * A. V. BHANQU RAO.
- * BISWANATH DAS.
- * P. N. MATHANDAM.

12nd September 1924.

* Subject for notice of draft.

Note.—The report from H. N. P. V. N. Purnaprasanna, T. Raju Rao, M. A. K. Chakrabarti of Kalyan has not yet been received.

MINUTES OF DEBATE.

(1)

1. I am far expounding the Madras Compulsory Labour Act entirely and reintroducing its provisions about labour in an effective manner in Chapter IX of the Bill. I am not pained of their animosity in that chapter. The new clause 28 makes matters worse.

2. Clause 6 as it reads seems to restrict the powers of the State as defined in the Escent Act. This is not the intention. In a comprehensive irrigation law it is necessary to state the inherent rights and powers of control of the State, instead of fighting shy over it. Unless this is done, this clause is likely to lead to difficulties and litigation.

3. In clause 22 there still lurk some elements of danger to the careless masses. At the instance of some clamorous or influential people, an irrigation source may be removed or changed or diminished in supply without any proper substitute. There are no sufficient safeguards. It seems to me that the powers taken for construction, modification, removal or closure should be with a view to guarantee existing right or to the improvement of existing sources. The sting of this clause is in the words 'wherever possible'.

4. In clause 30, action will be taken to construct a watercourse only if the irrigation officer finds it expedient to do so. As men are not always prone to be active unless driven to be so by effective means, provision may be made for appeal against an order of refusal by the officer to construct the watercourse.

5. In the chapter on water-cuts—clause 45—provision should be made for levying water-cuts only when the water is used for the full crop and not when only one or two seedlings are taken. Under sub-clause (c) provision should be made to the effect that whatever may be the number of crops raised, the total charge under such for the year including land assessment, shall not exceed 14 times wet assessment.

6. In a comprehensive irrigation law it is desirable that provision is made for the construction and maintenance of protective water-supply in areas affected by periodical floods such as the Ceded Districts. This is a duty cast on the Government. Chapter VI of the Bill may

give rise to apprehension that protective works will not be considered as being within the legitimate duties of the Government.

It is not known how the word 'Government' was substituted for the word 'Collector' in clause 55. This provision, I think, will prove illusory in the end.

7. I am not satisfied that it is wise to drop the provisions in respect of improvement of labour in Chapter IX.

8. In Chapter X it is only the small growth of prickly-pea that should be included in kudimaranat works and not huge growths.

9. The provisions of Board's Standing Order Nos 7, 8, 10 and 55 relating to irrigation, construction and repairs of tanks, etc., may be usefully incorporated in the Bill.

2nd Sep. 1924. T. M. KARASINHACHARLU.

(3)

1. The word 'Regulation' is used in clauses 6, 7 and 8. It is necessary to define what regulation means. In clause 6 regulation connotes the collection, retention and distribution of water, in clauses 7 and 8 it was used to denote the better or more economical use of water and also the distribution of water as between various parties. It is therefore necessary to define 'Regulation' as follows:—'Regulation' means the collection, retention and distribution of water and includes the construction of necessary works for the better or economical use of water and for the division of water as between various parties.

2. The word 'control' is used in clause 4, sub-clause (4) and clauses 7, 8, 10 and 15 and the various acts which constitute control are stated in Chapter III. Control is more generic than 'Regulation' and it includes regulation, construction, improvement, repair, modification, removal, closure or change of irrigation work. According to the existing law, the control which the Government possess over the irrigation works in which landholders have got vested rights by permanent or lease settlements is of a limited nature. Sir Bankim Nayak laid down as follows:—'The Government have, I believe, a right to regulate the distribution of water among the ryotwari villages without causing any injury to any one of them. But they have no such rights in zamindari.'

Mr Subahmavayam Ayyar said: "As regards zamindars, etc., who hold under permanent settlement their title not only to the quantity of supply but also to the sources of supply cannot be changed or modified without their consent, because the subject of the engagement was the interest of the State itself of which the zamindar was the assignee subject to the fixed assessment only. In the case of ryotwari holders, however, it is competent to the Government at its own discretion to introduce changes as regards sources of supply."

This distinction as to the nature of control is well maintained in clauses 7 and 8. If Government want to assume control of a water source over natural or artificial waters vested in or belonging to landholders, they should do so by taking steps under clauses 8 and 9. When once control of the water source is thus assumed they can deal with the waters in the same way as they can deal with the waters belonging to themselves. They can construct whatever works they like; they can improve, modify, close, remove or change the irrigation works but they will be obliged to pay compensation, if any damage is caused to the landholder thereby. In the *Fishers* case it was laid down that the Government can in the public interest control the waters of natural streams, provided they do not thereby inflict sensible injury on other riparian owners and diminish the supply they have hitherto enjoyed. A careful comparison of the principles laid down in the *Fishers* case with those of the Bill will show that greater powers are now proposed to be vested in the Government. Government can even interfere with vested rights of landholders. The exercise of control is not confined to natural flowing waters but it is extended to standing natural waters and also to the artificial irrigation works of landholders. Having regard to the state of law as it is, it is unjust and unreasonable to use the word control in the definition clause 4 (4) (a).

3. The Bill is defective inasmuch as it does not expressly state that the assumption of the control of the water source over natural and artificial waters belonging to landholders shall be in the public interest. Instances have been mentioned where competing claims have arisen between Government ryots and zamindari ryots in connection with natural and artificial water sources. It was stated that the Zamindar of Anni constructed a new channel from a river within the limits of his estate to the

detriment of the Government ryots in villages lower down. It was also stated that, in Vungapalan district, the ryots of Bobbili estate put up dams across the Nago-yalli river, when the river was low and divert the supply into the estate channels to the prejudice of lands in Government villages lower down. It was also stated that, in Nellore district there is a Government tank fed by the surplus of an Agraharam tank; the Agraharamwades attempted to improve their tank in such a way as to stop any surplus escaping to the Government tank below. It was also stated that in the Vinayagaram estate within its limits an aialet was constructed and a new channel was excavated and the water of the river which would otherwise flow to Government lands was diverted. Numerous other cases also were mentioned. From the cases stated above it is clear that there is conflict of interest between zamindari ryots and Government ryots. In all these cases it is a question to be decided by a competent Civil Court whether the zamindari ryots have really exceeded their rights. It may be noted that in most of these cases the Government became owners of the said Government villages by stepping into the shoes of a zamindar by purchasing his interest as an auction sale for arrears of pottukash. The position of the Government cannot be in any way better than that of a zamindar to whose right they have succeeded by sale or otherwise. It is undesirable that Government who occupy the position of a landlord in respect of all these cases should interfere by exercising powers under this Act. They should not exercise control over such waters to settle the disputes above referred to. They should not under colour of the right to impound water over the zamindar to resist in Civil Court to establish his right to water. The fit and proper step that should be taken by the Government is to establish their right in a civil court as any other ordinary landlord. In such cases it is purely a civil right and a competent civil court should declare that the zamindar exceeded his limits in appropriating the water. There are actually entertained that under colour of the provisions of this section power will be exercised by the Government and that the interests of the zamindari ryots would not be safeguarded in the same way as it is under the existing law and that in framing schemes for the improvement of existing irrigation or for a project the interest of the zamindari ryots may be sacrificed. It is

therefore necessary, to have it specifically stated that the Government would exercise the rights under the provisions of this Act in the public interest and not on representing the overlordship of Government villages. Whenever a project or the improvement of existing irrigation is undertaken, there should be sufficient statutory guarantee that arable and commendable areas in estates will also be benefited thereby.

4. It was stated by His Excellency the Governor while opening the present session of the Council that, "My Government has been actuated by the idea that it is their duty to respect vested interest as far as possible."

It is to be hoped that the Council will recognize that the object of the Government has not been to confiscate any private rights.

It is necessary to examine the provisions of the Bill as to how far these assurances for respecting vested rights are real and have been fulfilled. In the case of enfranchised minor inams situated within the geographical limits of an estate and in the case of riparian rights and basins wet the vested rights are interfered with to a large extent unnecessarily.

5. *Franchisement* minor inams situated within the geographical limits of an estate are to be treated as parts of an estate for purposes of irrigation. The quit-rent or *kattuchadi* payable on these inams are included in the mal-assess of the *manisadari* at the time of permanent settlement. These minor inams do form part of the village in which they are situated and the privilege of enjoying water is similar to that of other minor inams in *manisadari* villages. The result of enfranchisement of these inams from the definition of an estate would be that such inams be subjected to the payment of the water-cess after the issue of a notification under clause 7 or 8. The wet area of such inams in excess over the registered wet area is not now subject to the payment of any water-cess to the *landholder*, if the irrigation source is a *manisadari* one and does not belong to the Government. The *manisadari* is not vested either by statute or by common law to impose water-cess in such cases. The *manisadari* might have acquired by prescriptive enjoyment, by grant or otherwise a right to the use of the water for the excess area as against the *landholder* previous to the notification under clause 7 or 8. The right of the *manisadari* to refuse the supply of water to such area may be admitted where

no right is acquired by prescription or grant. But if the source of irrigation whereby such lands are irrigated as present is notified under the provisions of the Bill, the owners over the registered wet area of the inam will be subjected to the payment of the water-rate, whatever be the acquired rights of the inamdar as against the landholder previous to the notification. Under clause 18, sub-clause (5) the extent of appropriation in respect of such lands is fixed with reference to the area registered as wet in the Government accounts. Clause 45, sub-clause (g) governs these cases for purposes of exemption from the levy of water-rates. It is clear from this sub-clause that only the registered wet area will be exempted. It is therefore necessary that in the case of all permittees minor inams situated within an estate and are irrigated from a source of irrigation not belonging to Government the largest area irrigated previous to the issue of a notification under clause 5 or 6 shall be exempted from the payment of water-rates. The Bill introduced by Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar provided that the extent of exempted wet land under a notified source of irrigation shall be the largest area irrigated from such work. This provision applies to permittees minor inams and therefore according to law will the largest area irrigated by the time of notification is free of water-rate.

6. *Riparian rights*.—Clause 19 *does not recognize riparian rights*.—The riparian rights of owners or occupants of lands abutting on rivers have been conferred by judicial decisions. The Indian Easements Act, section 7, illustration (f), clearly lays down that the riparian owners are in the exercise of their natural rights use the waters of rivers for the abutting land subject to the limitation necessary for the protection of the lower riparian proprietors. This right may be exercised at any time irrespective of the fact whether such a right was exercised in the past or not. The question is whether the ordinary practice of riparian proprietors to hold out water by pistilabs or baskats is to be allowed after the passing of this Act or the issue of a notification under clause 5. It is clear under the provision of clause 19 that a riparian proprietor cannot exercise such a right in future. The explanation to clause 19 says that the water appropriated shall be supplied to, or taken by, a defined channel or course above ground. The words 'supplied to' indicate that the supply shall be made by the Government. The

words 'taken by' refer to private individual taking water as of right. There is doubt whether the lifting of water by pistons or otherwise and after lifting water to a higher level by such means taking it by a channel will count under this expression. Anyhow, it is better to clear up the doubt by the use of the words 'taken to or by' for the words 'taken by'. It cannot be said that taking water by the process of gravitation is allowed and not taking water by overcoming gravitation. The assumption of control does not necessarily impact the vesting of property rights in the Government nor the confiscation of property rights of others, is contemplated and much less the prevention of the exercise of natural rights by others. It is a matter of common experience that very valuable crops are raised by occupants of lands abutting on rivers by the use of river water by lifting it by pistons or by taking. At present the landowner is not prevented from exercising such a right and he is not subject to the payment of any assessment for such a user. But after the passing of this Act his rights may be confiscated and he may be prevented from taking the river water either by pistons or by taking buckets to the land that abuts on the river and water-rate may be imposed on him for such a user. Appropriation made previous to the passing of this Act or the issue of a notification under it shall be allowed. Compensation shall be paid for the deprivation of prospective rights. The payment of compensation for the deprivation of such a valuable right does not appear to be clearly laid down under the provisions of clause 52. In this respect the Bill is worse off when compared with the provisions of Sir K. Srinivas Ayyangar's Bill. While introducing the Bill he stated: "I give you the natural or the riparian right which is compounded by means of the compensation. When I take control of the waters for purposes of distribution you have no right to prevent me from doing so. But I am anxious to provide you with that." Sub-clause (d) of clause 55 of his Bill says: "Provided that no such claim shall be admissible when the irrigation work is a river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or is a natural drainage channel or lake or other natural collection of water unless the estate in which the land is situated sits on or is adjacent or adjacent to such irrigation work and the land is riparian land." This provision is omitted in the present Bill. This is to be reintroduced in the Bill.

7. *Right-Water-Self-class* (6) of clause 19 makes an extraordinary distinction between an estate land and non-estate land. When Government (Jirayat) land or enfranchised minor river land situated in an estate or Government village has been supplied with water from an irrigation work, for a period of twenty years, the owner of such land was recognized to possess water rights, but if a remainder ryot whose land is registered as dry in the public accounts received supply of water for a period of twenty years from an irrigation work, he acquires no right for such water. A perusal of paragraphs 21 and 61 of the Select Committee Report shows that such a distinction is not made, but it is not the case. A careful examination of the provisions of clause 19 shows that distinction is made between the two classes of men. The basis for such a distinction cannot be made out. Under Government and Kistna delta large extent of remainder lands registered as dry in public accounts are being irrigated since the beginning of the delta system. The right to water is a very valuable right and this right is now denied to him. He may be deprived of the customary supply of water without any compensation. The owner of an enfranchised minor river which is registered as dry in the public accounts acquires valuable right for getting the customary supply of water if he uses Government water for a period according twenty years. It may be noted that in both the cases water is being used after payment of water-fee. Therefore, the question of acquiring a right by prescription does not arise. On the ground of expediency it can safely be asserted that neither the remainder ryot nor the remainder shall be deprived of the supply of water for the irrigation of land when it was irrigated for a good number of years.

8. Under clause 8 Government may assume control over the whole river or only a portion of it. All the other Provisional Irrigation Acts provide for the assumption of control over portions of rivers. It cannot be said that cases may arise when assumption of control over the whole length of the river will be necessary.

9. In clause 6 nothing is mentioned as to the remedy available to the landholder in case the Collector shall not grant or shall refuse permission to remove a dam or other work of irrigation. The landholder affected by such refusal shall be entitled to get his right established in a civil court when permission was improperly refused or not granted.

10. According to clause 13 the burden of proving that a particular channel was granted with the grant of the estate is thrown upon the landholder. It ought to have been thrown upon the Government that the grant of the estate does not include the grant of the channel. It is an ordinary presumption that the channels or the systems of irrigation necessary for the irrigation of the estate are also granted along with the estate. As the Government is in possession of all records the burden of proving that the sources of irrigation did not pass along with the estate ought to have been thrown on the Government. They shall be called upon to prove that the irrigation facilities did not pass to the landholder along with the estate. When the Government want to assert such an extraordinary proposition, it is their duty to prove it. The Bill of Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar set at rest the question of burden of proof. Inexpensive of the acquisition of right by grant or otherwise the appropriation made prior to the issue of the notification was allowed to the fullest extent. In all cases the test was a quantitative one and it was to be measured by the capacity of the channels. In the memorandum it stated "in fact the clause goes very much further in favour of proprietors."

"(i) It recognizes the right of a proprietor to the entire quantity appropriated whether that quantity is actually being utilized or not."

"(ii) It gives them the right to water for however short a time they have been using. They are not restricted to the quantity which they have been customarily utilizing to which alone they are entitled by law."

11. The scheme of the Bill is that Government shall be entitled to levy water-cess, if water is taken from an irrigation work. The works may be common works or rivers partly situated in estates and partly in Government villages. As far as the waters belonging to landholders in these two classes of areas are concerned, control is to be assumed over them only after the issue of a notification under clauses 5 and 6. Government will not be justified to levy water-cess merely on the ground that the waters are controlled by them. Under the existing law Government possesses the right to impose water-cess when water is supplied or used from sources of irrigation over which Government incurred large capital expenditures or in the case of natural sources of water when they belong to Government. The test for imposing water-cess is ownership

of water but not the right to control water. The right to control does not necessarily imply the ownership of waters. Sir K. Srinivas Ayyangar stated in his memorandum on his Bill as follows:—"The doctrine in the Forest case which is really the recognition of the well-understood prerogative of the Crown in India has not in any way been departed from in the later decisions in which the question was the levy of cess for water taken from natural streams through an existing system of irrigation intended expressly or implicitly for the benefit of proprietary estates. They affect only the right of Government to levy water-cess under Act VII of 1865 and do not in any way affect these powers of control of natural waters." When the present law does not recognize that the exercise of control over waters by the Government enables them to levy water-cess and when there is no interdependence between control and the levy of water-cess, it is not just and reasonable to vest by mere declaration the right to levy water-cess in cases where works are controlled by Government. After assumption of control under clauses 8 and 9 public money may be spent for projected irrigation work or the improvement of existing irrigation. In that case, quite different considerations do arise and therefore nobody can reasonably object to the levy of water-cess by the Government in all cases which are not covered by the proviso to clause 45. When public money is spent on irrigation works after assumption of control under clause 9, they will be maintained by the Government and such works hereafter do come under clause 4, sub-clause 4 (a). The main objection is that Government shall not have the power to impose water-cess in cases where they are not imposing water-cess at present merely by virtue of the declaration of irrigation work or by the mere issue of notification under clauses 7, 8 or 9. In the class of cases coming under clause 7, the Government shall have the power to impose cess in respect of the water that belongs to the Government.

12. In the proviso (d) of sub-clause 1 of clause 45 the words "in so extent" are to be omitted. When once the right of a proprietor to a particular quantity of water is recognized, there is no reason why he should be prevented from utilizing such water free of assessment for lands within the geographical limits of the estate or for lands adjoining the estate. As far as lands situated within the geographical limits of an estate are concerned, unity of

estate is to be purchased even though the grant of issue was previous to the permanent settlement or ryan settlement. The question of equity of estate arises with reference to riparian rights. It has nothing to do with reference to channels and sources of irrigation granted under any settlement. In the case of the class of cases falling under (c) even the limit of equity of estate was done away with by the Select Committee. It is clear that water taken by virtue of the exercise of riparian right cannot be withheld beyond the riparian tenement. But no such restriction can be imposed in cases where the origin or title to water is a grant.

13. Clause 55 (d) provides that the special rates shall not be revised during the period mentioned in the scheme. This is likely to scare away persons who may have an intention of taking advantage of the provisions of this chapter. In clause 45 it was stated that special rates are to be introduced when the project is not remunerative. The water-rate fixed under this chapter should cover the interest on the capital outlay and the working charges. If the word 'remunerative' is used in that sense, it is necessary to define what remunerative means. If remunerative really means what is stated above, it is not clear why there should be periodical revision of the special rate. There should be a proviso to clause 55 to the effect that Government shall not enhance the rate of water-cess as long as the interest on the capital outlay and the working charges are paid out by the prevailing rates. In clause 47 power shall be given to a person to question in a civil court whether he was assessed with water-cess under the proper head.

14. Under clause 60 (1) the determination involves two questions (i) the liability to water-rate and (ii) the extent of area entitled for free irrigation. Sub-clause 1 of clause 60 lays down that any determination made prior to 1st May 1917 shall be final subject to the result of any suit instituted before the 1st of January 1923. This covers both the classes of cases mentioned above. The liability for water-rate shall be under the existing law or under the principles laid down by the Bill. If there be a case, I don't think there is any such, which is liable to assessment under the existing law and is not liable to assessment under the principles laid down by the proposed legislation, I don't see any reason why Government should continue to collect assessment in such cases. If according

to the new principles laid down in the proposed legislation for the levy of water-rate, if a person already paying water-rate is to be exempted from such payment, the tax is to be withdrawn. It may be noted that the determination of the liability for water-rate is made by the Collector as a unilateral transaction and that is not at all a bi-lateral one, and it is further to be noted that the imposition of a tax gives rise to a recurring cause of action. If a tax is levied out according to the principles of law then existing, the subject has got a right to question the liability whenever he pleases with respect to any particular imposition of tax in any year. According to this clause, a subject who has questioned in a court of law the legality of the imposition of water-rate is placed in a better position than one who paid the tax and depended upon the salutary disposition of justice by the exchequer. It may be said that according to the principles now laid down, subject may again be made liable to water tax even if it be a case where his non-liability to water tax was declared under the existing law by a competent civil court. There is no exemption provided for in his case. It is rather strange that the State should insist on the continuance of the levy of the tax on an individual when he is not liable to any tax under the principles now proposed to be laid down. The proper place for sub-clause (3) of clause 55 is not chapter VII, but it shall be placed under sub-clause (1) of clause 55. Thus only the injustice of the case becomes clear. It only means that whatever be the principles for the levy of water-rate, if once the Collector imposed water-rate even wrongly and if the principles now laid down in this Bill do not create any liability to pay water-rate the imposition of the tax shall be continued heretofore provided he has not questioned the legality of the imposition in a court of law. Regarding the conversion of local measures into acres. If the operation of sub-clause (3) is to be confined to such cases and to cases of bi-lateral settlement there may not be much hardship. As for determination to be effected in future there is no reason why Government should have the power to determine the area in acres when it falls under sub-clause (a) of clause 5. As regards the provisions for the determinations to be effected in future, it may be noted that substantial rights will be certified thereby. By economic use, by improved and scientific methods of agriculture, by the nature of crops raised or on account of varying

conditions of seasons larger extent of area may be brought under cultivation with the same quantity of water. When a person is deprived of such advantages under this clause it is reasonable that he should at least be paid reasonable compensation for deprivation of prospective irrigation. Therefore an explanation to the following effect is to be added after clause 63 in order to remedy the defects already pointed out "In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions the loss or deprivation of any natural or prescriptive right under a grant, express or implied in a natural or artificial source of irrigation shall be deemed to be a damage within the meaning of this section."

15. Even if localisation was effected under the provisions of clause 61 it should in no way affect the supply of water to all the lands that were under wet cultivation previous to localisation.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

YANHA ALL.

4th Sep. 1924.

(3)

Clause 12.—The right of appropriation of water to lands, though registered as dry in public accounts but irrigated for a number of years, is according to section 19 (6) confined to land not included in an estate, i.e., in all ryotwari lands and habet wet lands; while granting this privilege to the habet wet landholders, it is unjust that it should not be given to the zamindari tenant. This distinction works considerable hardship to the Godavari and Krishna deltas, where some lakhs of acres included in estates, are being irrigated ever since the construction of the canals and are paying water-cess to the Government. When compared with the ryotwari pattidar, he pays a higher rate of water-cess because he pays the uniform rate of Rs. 5 irrespective of the classification of water source. After the construction of the canals Government have encouraged people including the zamindari tenant to bring land under wet cultivation in order that they may get more revenue from the irrigation works. Canals, channels and other irrigation works have been constructed within the estates and the Government have not paid any compensation in most cases. Even if the ryotwari to get these lands claimed as wet they cannot get it done because the lands are already in zamindari. They are registered dry because they are estate lands, also

they would have been classified wet long ago. So to deny the right of appropriation and thereby the right of compensation in cases where landowners wet lands though entered as dry in public accounts would really amount to confiscating their property. The Select Committee has unfortunately taken this view in spite of the fact that the Advisory Committee on the Irrigation Bill unanimously agreed its assent to recognize the right of compensation to such lands. So it is absolutely necessary to omit the words 'not included in an estate and' in clause 19 (4).

It is also a well known fact that such lands having been cultivated with wet crops for a number of years are unfit for dry cultivation as new water is denied to them.

The wording of the proviso to sub-clause (4) is not quite happy. It ought to be restricted to cases where compensation has already been given; but as it is, the clause is much wider.

Chapter III.

Clause 22, though it provides for a statutory liability on the part of the Government to remit the water-cess in cases where a registered holder cannot raise wet crops owing to the neglect of the Government to repair irrigation works, is as salutary to the ordinary cultivator. The criterion ought not to be whether one is able to raise a crop or not, but it ought to be whether one's crop is materially prejudiced by the non-repair of irrigation works and it should also be laid down that repairs ought to be effected within a particular time at least when the Collector passes an order to that effect. Unless this is done the mere remission of water-cess would not afford adequate relief to the person who loses his crop year after year.

Chapter IV.

Clause 41 seems to be out of place because there is no provision for the maintenance of such water courses as are constructed by the Government since the definition of water course excludes the very idea of maintenance by the Government.

Chapter V.

The natural rights of lands which abut natural streams are not safeguarded in this Bill. At least there is no exception from liability to pay water-cess. For instance in the Giddimri and Kutan ditches there are large extents

of lands and paddy lands within the beds of the rivers. For raising valuable crops (such as rice and oil seeds), the river water these lands by means of pots during the first week of transplantation and water is similarly taken in for raising and nurturing the seedlings. Water is not subsequently taken for these crops, nor do these crops require. Such lands at least must be exempt from paying water-tax.

Chapter VII.

Civil courts ought to have jurisdiction in matters concerning declaration of natural wet lands. This right to get one's land declared natural wet is a very valuable right and such a declaration ought to be obtained in a court which gives all opportunities for the parties to adduce all available evidence.

Chapter VIII.

In the matter of the compensation, I am of opinion that it must be laid down that some interest ought to be paid if compensation is not paid within a reasonable period after the accrual of the damage, unless the non-payment is caused by the neglect or refusal of the claimant. Another amendment which in my opinion ought to be laid down by statute is that provision ought to be made for alteration in classification or assessment, pottash, quit-rent, jodi, water-rate or rent. No doubt the Select Committee decided that this matter should be left to the rules. I am of opinion that this cannot be left to rules. As a matter of fact a similar provision has been found in clause 26 of the Bill of 1904.

Chapter IX and X.

I think the Nadra Compulsory Labour Act should altogether be repealed since clause 26 does not at all have such an operation as was the wish of a majority of people.

Chapter XII.

Clause 29 is too wide in restricting applications for injunction. It ought to be restricted to cases where the Government has to do an act in public interests; but where the result of the act of Government is to adjudicate the rights of the people, I think it should be left to the discretion of the court to exercise the right of injunction.

Chapter XIII.

Clause 107.—The District Collector's decision should not be made final so as to deprive the right of civil suit. Sub-clause (2) provides for criminal punishment. So there should be a proviso which would enable a person aggrieved to go to court, to establish that he did not take any water for the benefit of his land and that he is not liable to pay the penalty.

Clause 108.—I think the last sub-clause (4) is a mistake. It was agreed to by the Select Committee that all the rules under this Bill shall have the positive sanction of the Council. This is a very important change. The rule-making power ought not to be left to the Executive Government.

6th September 1904.

P. PEDDIRAJU.

(4)

I have only one point to draw your attention to with reference to section 27. So far as my personal opinion goes, I should think that in spite of any custom prevailing in different parts of the Presidency there should be only one law applicable to the whole Presidency. I should think that any difference would be invidious however much it may be based upon local custom and I am sure it would be unpopular. With this reservation I subscribe to the full report.

6th September 1904.

P. KALIE-UL-LAH.

(5)

I sign the report subject to the following remarks:—

Section 4—(1) Sub-section (1).—Drainage work as defined includes a natural or artificial channel whether within or outside the proprietary limits. The objections to the whole or part of a natural or artificial channel within proprietary limits being treated as an irrigation work apply with equal force to a drainage work as well. Now that the Government have accepted the principle in the case of an irrigation work that the part within the proprietor's limits must be treated as his property, there is no reason why there should be a departure from this principle in regard to a drainage work. It is a common thing that most of the drainage channels serve as irrigation channels also during certain periods.

(2) *Sub-section (4)-(5) Clause (b).*—I take it that the omission of the word 'or' between the words 'estate' and 'on' which was found in the previous drafts of the Bill is a printer's mistake.

(3) *Clause (b) and (d).*—'Not suitable.' This is not free from ambiguity. The expression 'is so far as they are not suitable' may be substituted to avoid ambiguity.

Section 7.—The wording is vague. The principles which should determine the prohibition under this section are not set forth. The only test prescribed by the section is that the Government should have supplied water at the date of the passing of the Act from the whole or any part of the river, stream, channel, lake or any collection of water. What is meant by 'supply' must be made more clear. A natural drainage channel from an irrigation work may be a source of supply to a lake or collection of water situated within an estate. Surely it is not the intention of Government to bring such class of cases under section 7.

Section 19.—(1) Sub-section (b).—The benefit of this sub-section should be extended to include also.

(2) *Proviso.*—The words "or the determination of the extent of such land has become final under sub-section (3) of the said section" combined with sub-section (5) of section 60 practically take away from the landholder what is admitted to be his under sub-sections (3), (4) and (7) of section 19. The so-called determination has invariably been done without the consent of the landholder concerned. A survey seems to have been done in most of the estates to fix what is called 'normal wet' and this has been done without even consulting the landholders. Such a unilateral determination should not be made to operate against the interests of the landholders. There is no reason assigned why the landholder's rights to challenge the validity and binding character of such determination in a competent court should be practically negatived, as it is sought to be done under sub-section (5) of section 60. I would therefore suggest that some period of time, say, a period of one or two years from the date of the commencement of the Act should be allowed for suits being filed questioning such determination.

Section 65.—I would add the following cases in which exemptions from cuts are necessary:—

(i) Some lands depend entirely upon irrigation on the promiscuous supply of water from spring channels dug

and maintained every year from the river-beds. Most of these channels are obliterated every year during floods. The landowners concerned dig up the channels at their own cost and carry the water sometimes to a distance of 5 or 6 miles at a prohibitively high cost. Lands registered as wet irrigated by such water pay the wet assessment thereon for the first wet crop. If a second crop is raised on such wet land, such crop should be exempt from water-tax. If dry lands are irrigated with this water, they must be exempt from water-tax altogether.

(ii) Similar exemption should be made in the case of lands irrigated with water from natural pools and spring pools for the maintenance of which the Government do not incur any expenditure.

(iii) In the case of raised tanks which depend on an intermittent supply resulting mostly from rain and from surface drainage and from the surplus of the tanks up above in a chain of such raised tanks, tanks should be exempt from water-tax if the Government incur no expenditure in the maintenance of channels that drain off the surplus water from the tank above and carry it to the tank lower down.

(iv) There should also be exemption from water-tax for tanks which are cultivated with wet crops with the help of rain water by bunding up such water in the tanks.

6th September 1924. K. SUTARANA REDDI,

(5)

Subject to the omission of the word "percolation" in clause 4b.

F. N. MARTEHANDAM.

(7)

When clause 4 (5) (d) was discussed at the Ootacamund Session, I moved an amendment for reservation of the customary use of waters by ryots (warblers or landholders as understood in the district of South Kanara).

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General objected to the amendment at that stage and was pleased to state that the rights that have to be moved have to be provided elsewhere (page 174 of the Ootacamund Proceedings of the Select Committee). The copy of the Bill now finally drawn by the Advocate-General does not contain any such saving clause or clauses.

In South Kanara, and I believe the same conditions prevail in Malabar also, wet lands are irrigated by water from natural streams, springs, tanks and rivers. Assessment on lands is based on this basis. Since it is a wet known and recognized right inherent in the landlords of South Kanara, such right to waters must be reserved in clear terms. If such a reservation is not provided for, ample scope would have been left for harassing and causing loss and inconvenience to the ryots of the district by careless and ill-considered notifications. When the Bill comes up for discussion before the Legislative Council I expect Government will insert necessary saving clause or clauses.

Again when clause (7), definition of the word occupier, was taken up for discussion, I moved that the word 'occupier' should mean a registered landholder who has a permanent interest in the land. In the district of South Kanara tenants called 'chalipai tenants' are tenants for one year certain and these form the greater number. They have no permanent interest of any sort in the land. The landlords or landholders are the proprietors of the lands let out for cultivation to tenants. If the definition of occupier as it stands in the original Bill or in the final draft Bill is left as it is, tenants who have no rights in respect of the lands they cultivate will be given the benefits and rights accruing under the provisions of the Bill, when, as a matter of fact, it is the landlord who has paid for the land, that has to be benefited. My contention appears to have been admitted in a way by the Hon'ble the Chairman when he stated "I do not think what may be called the transient occupier is given the specific right or dues. I think it will be necessary to examine the question." The Hon'ble the Chairman feared that in cases where the owner is not in the country, difficulties may arise. I think as such fear need be entertained. If the actual registered landholder is not in the village or even in the country, there are always other persons authorized to transact business or receive notices on his behalf. In spite of the fact that a landholder may own properties in different villages or even in different taluks, awards in land acquisition cases are always paid to the real proprietor and charges in respect of valuing survey stamps are collected from such owner or to his account.

Cases have consistently held that chalipai tenants have no occupancy rights and that the landlords have a

right to eject such tenants subject in some cases to payment of compensation for improvements. If the definition now finally drafted is left as it is it would revolutionize the system of land tenure in this district as understood by the people and courts. In the interests of good Government and so as not to disturb the well recognized law on the subject I wish Government will make necessary changes in the definition.

In the published reports of the Outcomes Proceedings a clerical mistake has evidently crept in the last two lines of the first paragraph of the discussion under clause 4 (F), page 116 of the printed paper. What was stated was that chajam tenants who hold lands for one year ordinarily should not have any right to compensation.

In this connection I should state that ryotwari tenants have permanent interest in the lands they hold and as such are entitled always as against the landlord to certain well defined rights and compensation.

5th September 1904.

B. N. HEGDE.

(B)

I sign the report subject to the following minute of dissent:—

Drainage work.

Clause 4 (1).—The definition of drainage work is open to the objection that it takes in both natural and artificial channels irrespective of whether they are within or outside proprietary limits. The definition applies every natural or artificial channel 'formed' and which serves the purposes mentioned therein as drainage work.

It is not clear what is exactly meant by the word 'formed'. The intention of the framers cannot be to refer *exclusively* to artificial channels for in that case they could have used the word constructed which would have been the more appropriate expression to be used in regard to an artificial channel. If the word 'formed' is meant to apply to both artificial and natural channels an initial difficulty arises as to whether that word has to be read along with the words 'by the Government' or has not to be so read. If it is to be read along with the words 'by the Government' as Mr. Leigh suggested in the course of the deliberation of the committee, it does not make any sense for there is nothing like formation by the Government in the case of natural channels.

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If the word 'formed' is to be read by itself, the result would be to vest all natural drainage channels in the Government wherever they may be situated. This would involve a serious encroachment on the rights of landholders.

There is no justification for bringing the part of the channel situated within proprietary limits within the scope of the definition. The objections to the part of a natural or artificial channel within proprietary limits being treated as an irrigation work apply with equal force to drainage works as well. If a drainage work is maintained or controlled partly by the Government and partly by a landholder, the Government ought not to be permitted to get control of the whole work merely by a definition.

The Government has acceded to the principle in the case of an irrigation work that the part within the proprietor's limits must be treated as his property. There is no reason why there should be a departure from this principle in regard to a drainage work especially having regard to the fact that cases are not frequent where channels serve a double purpose that is to say are useful both as drainage channels and as irrigation channels.

I would therefore suggest that in regard to natural drainage channels the test should be the test of proprietorship or control just as in the case of natural rivers or streams. And so far as artificial drainage channels are concerned the definition should extend to and take in only such parts of a channel as may be maintained or controlled by the Government.

To give effect to this suggested suggestion the definition may be amended as follows:—

Ommit the words 'formed, maintained or controlled by the Government' and substitute in their place "is as far as they may be situated outside an estate or estates or is so far as they are maintained or controlled by the Government."

Irrigation work.

Clause 4 (1)—(a) For the maintenance of which an assignment of land income has been made.—The definition as it is worded is likely to lead to the unintended consequence of bringing a number of public proprietors' works within the control of Government without even the procedure of notification. It could not have been the intention of the

therein to exact that even artificial works within the limits of permanently-settled estates and included in the grant of such estate should by virtue of the definition and without any necessity of any notification come under the control of the Government and, because subject to all the liabilities under the Act merely by reason of the fact that an assignment of land revenue had been made for the maintenance and the conservation of those works. And yet that is the result of the definition. It is a matter of common knowledge that in several instances, in pre-independence days assignments of land revenue had been made for the maintenance of tanks. In fact even the Board Standing Orders recognize the proprietors' right of retention in these cases. This, existence of such dual landlordism issues is also recognized in the Madras Estates Land Act. By virtue of this definition the mere fact that at some time by somebody an assignment of land or land revenue was made for the maintenance of a work of irrigation will bring that work under the definition and rest in the Government full rights of control over it. For aught we know the landlord might himself have made the assignment or the work itself may be wholly situated in an estate, or some previous Government might have made the assignment and the right of retention in the dual landlordism issue may be vested in the landlord by virtue of the settlement or otherwise.

The definition as it now stands does not make it necessary either that the Government should have made the assignment or that having made the assignment the Government should not have made over the work of irrigation to a landlord. Having regard to the complication that will be introduced by virtue of this clause and having regard to its conformity nature it is desirable that it should either be dropped or the whole clause should be reworded as follows:—

"Or which having been constructed or for the maintenance of which an assignment of land or land revenue having been made by the Government have not been made over to any person." This will effectuate the purpose which the Government have in view, namely, such control as they now possess without trespassing to any extent on the vested rights of landlords. Attention may be here drawn to the fact that the committee decided at its Constituent meeting to exclude *perennial* tanks for the maintenance of which dual landlordism issues have been

proposed prior to the permanent settlement. Again the idea of whole or part is not brought out in clause (a) and this would necessitate amendments similar to those suggested in the case of clauses (b) and (d) *infra*.

Clauses (b) and (d).—'Not situate'. This is not free from ambiguity. The Select Committee of its General meeting came to the conclusion that no distinction ought to be made between rivers, streams or lakes situate wholly in estates and rivers, streams or lakes situate partly in estates and partly in Government land and that in either case the whole of the river, stream or lake concerned or a part thereof as the case may be should become an irrigation work only by virtue of a notification. This principle is adhered to in clause 7. The earlier draft clearly brought out the point that the Government's rights are modified only in that part of a river which is outside proprietary limits by bringing within the definition only that part of the river which is outside proprietary limits. There is no reason why the unambiguous language of the earlier draft should be departed from. The expression 'in so far as it is not situate' should be substituted for 'not situate'.

Navigable rivers.

(d) It would appear that there is a good deal of conflict in regard to what exactly is meant by a navigable river as well as in regard to the extent of the rights of the Government and of private persons in or in relation to such rivers though the following principles seem to be fairly deducible from the decisions bearing on the subject. A river is navigable only when it allows of the passage of boats at all seasons of the year. In regard to the non-navigable portion of a navigable river the rights of proprietorship are vested in private persons owning the banks of the river, but not in the Government. And riparian rights exist no less in the case of navigable rivers than in the case of non-navigable rivers. It is extremely doubtful whether there are in this Presidency any rivers which can strictly be regarded as navigable. The clause will not serve any practical purpose and it will only have the effect of giving rise to complicated and controversial questions. The result of bringing navigable rivers under the definition of an irrigation work is to put an end to all natural rights which landholders now possess in respect of such rivers without the Government having to resort to the notification procedure.

Clause 4 (3) (a) and 7.—The *quid pro quo* part of 4 (a) must be taken in conjunction with clause 7. These clauses were not considered at the Government session of the Select Committee and were introduced at the last stage of the committee deliberations at Madras. The combined operation of clause 7 and the definition in section 4 (1) (a) is to make a river or part of a river area within proprietary limits an irrigation work with all the statutory incidents annexed thereto, the only test or condition being that the Government must have supplied water in some sense from that river or part of a river. The procedure as to notification referred to in clause 7 is a mere mechanical process and is not hedged in by any qualification and restrictions. The expression 'supply' in clause 7 is to say the least ambiguous. Is a whole river or part of a river within proprietary limits to be treated as an irrigation work simply because there is a small channel taking off from that river or part of the river and that happens to be constructed or controlled by the Government? Or again supposing a landholder is merely taking water from a river within his limits and the Government happens to levy a cess illegal or unauthorized under the existing law, is the Government's act of levying or collecting dues to be treated as supplying water within the meaning of clause 7. All these questions are left unsolved. Clause 7 introduces an indeterminate factor by laying down that the control to be exercised by the Government even after the notification is not to be any the greater than the control up till now exercised. And to find out what are the rights possessed or powers exercised we have to embark upon an investigation as to the kind of control legally or illegally exercised up till now. Besides, the notified work under clause 7 is made an irrigation work under clause 4 (1) (a). What is the effect of the definition? Does it or does it not attract the statutory incidents attaching to an irrigation work? The inclusion of such a work in the definition section necessarily attracts the provisions as to appropriation and the liability as to water-cess and if that is so there is no meaning in the statutory safeguard in clause 7 that the control to be exercised is not to be any the greater than the control up till now exercised and there is an obvious contradiction between the definition clause and clause 7. The only plea that was put forward by Government in justification of these clauses was that in certain cases

in this Presidency there are Government irrigation works connected with parcels of rivers within proprietary limits or located within proprietary limits and that anything enacted in the present Bill should not interfere with the existing state of things or take away the right of control which the Government have been hitherto exercising. If this be the object of the Government, the provision is a surplusage in as much as every existing artificial work maintained or controlled by the Government and the works connected therewith come under clause 4 (4) (a). If the Government feels that clause 4 (4) (a) is not comprehensive enough apt words may be introduced in it so as to cover dams and sluices.

Clause 3.—"Or for improvement or regulation with a view to improvement of existing irrigation or drainage."

This clause is open to the objection that without reference to any project or scheme of improvement which is in the nature of a project, the Government is authorised to assume control on the mere ground that it is going to make some kind of improvement in the existing sources of irrigation.

Whatever the Government wants to assume control over a natural or artificial source of irrigation which is not in the first instance owned or controlled by it, it should be permitted to do so only for the purposes of a project or a scheme of improvement which is in the nature of a new project.

The smallest alteration may in one sense be regarded as an improvement. But it would be most unreasonable to subject landholders to all the restrictions and disabilities which are consequent upon a notification under section 5, merely because the Government contemplates some immaterial or insignificant improvement or other. The assumption of powers of control by the Government is justifiable only when it is necessary for the purposes of a large project or a scheme of improvement. There was a general agreement in the committee with the principle that was advocated on behalf of the landholders, namely, that the assumption of control should only be for the purpose of a projected irrigation work or for the purpose of scheme of improvement in an existing irrigation work which is in the nature of and is tantamount to a project.

Assumption of control merely for the purpose of regulation is even more objectionable than the assumption of control for the purpose of an improvement. It will be agreed on all hands that unless a case of absolute necessity is made out and public interests require it the State should not interfere and acquire dominion or control over private property. Otherwise the legislation would be arbitrary in character.

If the above suggestions are accepted, clause 5 would read as follows in its amended form. — "whenever it appears necessary to the Local Government that for the purpose of any projected irrigation work or drainage or for the purpose of a scheme of improvement of existing irrigation or drainage which is in the nature of a project.

"The whole or any portion of a river, etc."

Control should be over the water of a river and not over the river.

The intention of the Government is admittedly to assume control only over the water of a river or stream for one or other of the several objects which it has in view. But the language of the clause goes beyond the avowed intentions of the Government. Clause 5 reads as if the Government will have full and plenary power over the river or stream in respect of which a notification may be issued under clause 4. The wide diversity of opinion that prevailed in the Madras High Court in the several cases that arose under the Irrigation Code Act, as to what exactly is denoted by the word "river" is common knowledge. And with that experience before us it would be positively unwise to use such vague and ambiguous language as is used in this clause. The language of the Bill as it was originally introduced into the Legislative Council, as well as the language of Sir K. Srinivas Ayyangar's Bill, clearly brought out the idea that the control must extend only to the water of a river. In the corresponding sections of the Irrigation Acts of other Provinces it is expressly stated that control extends only to the water of a river. The language used in the original Bill ought not to have been departed from.

Clause 9.—Even after the issue of a notification under section 5 the remainder should be given reasonable time to construct works of irrigation beneficial to his estate, the

issue of the final notification under section 3 being suspended pending the construction of such works. A clause like the following may be inserted at the beginning of section 3 as to provide for a case like that:—

"Where a landholder objects to a notification on the ground that he is himself ready to execute a work within and for the benefit of his own estate and that the proposed assumption of control by Government will make the execution of such work impracticable or uneconomical, the Government shall give the landholder reasonable time to execute the said work and, pending the execution of such work, shall suspend the issue of the final notification under section 3."

It is also highly desirable that clause 8 should indicate the nature of the objections that the Government is going to attach weight to. It ought not to be left to the local Government to accept or reject at their will and pleasure the objections urged by the landholder however important or weighty they may be. It will be conceded that an irrigation work, natural or artificial, is primarily intended for the benefit of the tenants of the estate which must therefore form the paramount consideration in any attempt to assume control over such sources of irrigation. A clause like the following should therefore be added:—

"Among other objections regard shall be had to an objection by a landholder or landholders who would be affected by the proposed notification, the project or the scheme of improvement suggested will not be beneficial to him or their estate or estates or that the benefits which will accrue to the public are not commensurate with the loss which he or they will suffer by the suggested project or scheme of improvement going through."

Clause 10.—There does not seem to be any reason for the discrimination in section 3 (b) (the record-of-rights sections) between rivers or streams which are situate only partly within an estate or estates and those under 3 (c) and rivers or streams which are wholly situate in an estate or estates and are covered by 3 (b) and for depriving the landholders in the former class of some of the advantages of a record-of-rights.

Clause 15.—The clause enabling the Government to levy compensation from a proprietor in respect of a notified work is indefensible. If the effect of the notification is to divest the proprietor of all control and impose disabilities

on him in the matter of effecting improvements and repairs and to vest the sole control in Government there is no justification for the Government claiming contributions from the proprietor in respect of a needed work. But assuming that the Government is entitled to claim contributions the clause does not take note of certain important facts. The clause exempts the landholder from liability only when there is an agreement or usage to the contrary and does not take into account other grounds of exemption.

The clause does not make any reference to those innumerable cases where the landholder is not under any obligation to maintain a work of irrigation in proper power by reason of the existence of a *chauth* thus raising question in respect of the said work as by the obligation being otherwise transferred from the landholders. Provision is made for such cases in section 117 of the Madras Estates Land Act. This principle should therefore be reintroduced in this clause also by the insertion after the words "to the contrary" the following words "and excepting in cases where the obligation to maintain the work of irrigation is imposed upon an *inamdar* holding a *chauthdaran inam* granted prior to the permanent settlement and confirmed but not extinguished by the British Government or has been otherwise transferred from the landholders."

Clause 18.—This clause defines what a landholder ought not to do after the issue of a consolidation under section 8. But there is no attempt anywhere in the Bill to define the extent and the limitations of the control which the Government is assuming under section 9.

The whole object of the Act is to vest the control of water in the Government for purposes of irrigation but not to affect the proprietary rights of the landholders in any other way. But the use of the expression 'control over a river' in section 8 as opposed to control over the water of a river and the use of the word 'revert' in section 21 pre-supposing some kind of vesting in the Government may be pressed into service for enlarging the scope of Governmental control beyond its legitimate bounds and for preventing the landholder from exercising any kind of right over the water or work in question. To remove that possibility and to allay all just apprehension on the part of the landholders a clause like the following ought to be added immediately after clause 18.

" A notification under section 9¹ shall not in any way affect the proprietary rights of the landholder over an irrigation work referred to in section 8 except to the extent necessary for the purpose of the Government exercising its rights of regulation of the waters referred to in section 6 or the other rights vested in it under the provisions of this Act.

Clause 19.—In spite of the attempts of several members of the Select Committee to insert a provision in this clause safeguarding the rights of direct irrigation of landholders and their crops to the extent to which such rights have been exercised in the past the clause remains unaltered in that respect. There is no reason disclosed as to why particular methods of appropriation alone should be recognized and why any exemption from taxation should attach to those methods of appropriation and none others. It would be justice that direct irrigation should be put on a par with canal irrigation both for the purpose of the appropriation and water-cess provisions.

Explanation (2). The distinction in this sub-clause between irrigation works coming under 8 (b) to (d) and those coming under 8 (a) is unreasonable. The Select Committee conceded the principle that where a landholder is the owner of a part of a river or stream he should be in respect of that part in just the same position in which he would be in regard to the whole of a river or stream where he is the sole owner of such river or stream. But this sub-clause does not logically carry out the principle so conceded. One measure of appropriation is adopted in the case of natural rivers or streams owned in common by the Government and by a landholder and quite another and a different measure in the case of rivers or streams solely owned by landholders. Rivers or streams coming under section 8 (a) should be brought under the beneficial provision of clause (a) in the explanation to section 19. As the section stands at present, if water is taken from a part of a river which belongs to the landholder, it will come either under 19 (4) or under 19 (7), under 19 (4), if water is led through a channel existing at the time of the notification and granted along with the canal and under 19 (7) in all other cases.

Clause 19 (4) and (7).—19 (4) applies to pre-settlement channels included in the grant of an estate and 19 (7) to all other pre-settlement channels and to post-settlement channels. In regard to cases coming under it, 19 (4)

reconstitutes a laborious inquiry into the physical conditions prevailing at the time of the settlement. Apart from the obvious impossibility of determining with anything approaching accuracy the size and capacity of a channel a hundred years ago, the section would work a hardship upon landholders in areas where they have subsequent to the settlement widened and improved the channels, presumably with the permission of the Government and have for several years taken water to the fullest capacity of such channels in their improved condition without having paid any water-cess for the same.

The size of the channels at the time of the notification would therefore be a juster and a more convenient test than their size at the time of the settlement.

In the case of post-settlement channels, even if they have been in a district for a century, it is the largest area irrigated free of cess in any one year that is put forward as the measure of appropriation and not the capacity of the channel. There is no principle necessitating this discrimination between post-settlement and pre-settlement channels. And even if the area test is to be applied in the case of post-settlement channels coming under 19 (2), it ought not to be restricted to the period anterior to the passing of the Act. In principle there is no reason why the landholder should not be entitled to the benefit of the largest area irrigated free of cess in any one year prior to the date of the notification. The avowed object of the framers of the Act is to encourage irrigation. But the effect of the words "the largest area irrigated in any one year before the commencement of the Act," would be to prevent landholders from widening the channels and from effecting any improvements in them subsequent to the passing of the Act even if those channels take off from rivers within their proprietary limits.

The landholder would naturally contemplate the possibility of the Government issuing a notification at some future time and depriving him of the benefit of all improvements subsequent to the passing of the Act and therefore he would be reluctant to sink his capital on any kind of improvement for the benefit of his ryots. There is no cause for any apprehension that the recognition of the landholder's right to the increased area of cultivation between the date of the passing of the Act and the issue of a notification will result in the landholder abstracting

the whole water because the rights of lower riparian proprietors would furnish an adequate safeguard against such an attempt.

The benefit of clause 19 (6) should be extended to estates also. The proviso has the effect of preventing 19 (5) from applying to a very large number of cases coming under 19 (6) and should therefore be dropped.

Section 45.—Takes of water obtained by percolation has been objected to by every party since the amending Act of 1920. A provision like this is unknown to the Irrigation Act of the other provinces excepting Bombay where, however, there are adequate safeguards provided for. There is absolutely no justification why the Government should be empowered to levy water rates for percolation for the supposed benefit conferred on the landholder by percolation without making the Government liable for damage caused to the landholders' lands by percolation. The informal Committee which sat on the draft Irrigation Bill was opposed to it and even in the Select Committee a substantial minority were opposed to taxation of water obtained by percolation under any circumstances. But even if the provision is to be retained the restriction in clause 45, proviso (c), in the case of estates to such lands as have been irrigated by percolation prior to the assumption of control is indefensible. From the very nature of things percolation cannot be the normal source of irrigation. The expression "has been irrigated prior to the assumption of such control" would indicate that before a landholder claims exemption from liability he must make out that percolation was the normal source of irrigation prior to such assumption. Thus the so-called exemption does not really help the landholder. To render the exemption really effective it is necessary to delete the words "where such lands have been so irrigated, etc."

Clause 45.—Proviso (d) and (e).—The rights of a landholder to a particular quantity of water free of rate having been ascertained by virtue of the appropriation act—his attempt to impose further restrictions upon landholders' rights by seeking to delimit the lands for the irrigation of which alone such water can be used has neither reason nor justice behind it. It ought to be invariable from the point of view of the Government whether the landholder uses the water appropriated under section 19 for the lands in his estate or for lands belonging to him but situated outside his estate or for lands not forming

part of his estate but situate within the geographical limits.

In the place of the present (d) and (e) we can have only one clause somewhat as follows:—

"On land irrigated with the water appropriated under section 19. The immunity from taxation of lands irrigated by baling or other direct methods of irrigation must be insured by the insertion of an appropriate clause. There should also be an exemption in section 45 regarding land upon which food water flows spontaneously without any effort on the part of the occupier of the land."

Clause 45 (2).—This again is a harassing and contradictory provision from the point of view of landholders. The immunity from taxation in respect of water appropriated within the meaning of clause 19 which the legislature purports to concede in favour of the landholders under clause 45 (1) is taken into by the insertion of this sub-clause. Even if a work of irrigation is imposed so as to increase the amount or duration of the water supply from such work, there is no reason why the landholder should be called upon to pay any tax so long as he does not exceed the quantity of water which he is entitled to take as the area which he is entitled to irrigate by virtue of the appropriation clause. There must be some limit somewhere in the process of reducing and whittling down the vested rights of landholders. The Bill by a single stroke of the pen purports to deprive the landholders of the riparian and other valuable rights; the provisions as regards appropriation in clause 19 can in no sense be regarded as making a generous concession to them and even the little concession that is made in 19 and clause 45 (1) is rendered in part at least nugatory by clause 45 (2). Clause (2) must therefore be totally deleted but if that is not acceptable landholders should be exempted from liability under it by the insertion of a suitable proviso.

Clause 46.—This is one of the most objectionable provisions of the Act and one which would press most heavily upon landholders. It cannot be supposed with any plausibility that there will not be enough certainty in regard to a landholder's right to take water for purposes of irrigation if regard is had to section 19 and to the minute and elaborate procedure laid down for the preparation of a record-of-rights in sections 20 to 43. When the landholder's right is measured with reference to the quantity of water he can by economic use or by adopting

improved or suitable methods of irrigation as if and when the conditions of the weather permit, rather than the mere quantity of water for irrigating a larger area. The mere fact of more damage would be open to loss if the Government proceeds to diminish the extent of land to be irrigated. The voluntary nature of this provision would be most obvious in the case of a summer work which in such work is covered by the limitation and the Government, but of which the Government cannot see itself under section 1 which is followed up by derogation proceedings involving the landholder's rights of irrigation in a particular season. The action moreover attempts to substitute a different test in the place of the quantitative test which according to the Treaty (under section 12) the Treaty was (40 March 1905) in the only and the legitimate test for regulating water in the same rights of the Government, said of the landholder.

This clause has therefore to be deleted. But if the number is ultimately limited, upon Government should be restricted to only when irrigation work is abandoned or its identity is lost by its being made part of a larger irrigation system.

The provision does not adequately safeguard the rights of landholders in this respect. The non-contents of it lay in the provision takes the whole part out of the summer and winter is usually direct. In a special case of partial, but the most severe loss partly through Government land and partly through water, and then are very few cases when irrigation, that whole more flow through an outside water. And yet by virtue of the nature of all reference to it (a) in the process the landholder will not have, on the first majority of cases, the benefit of the provision. In the case of river or stream, under section 3 (a), however, in the provision is not applicable to such rivers or streams, the Government has no authority, power, and it may straightaway initiate administrative proceedings without showing any cause or reason for it. It is therefore necessary to extend the provision to such rivers under section 3 (a) also.

Clause 40 (2).—This was strongly objected to on behalf of the landholders. And though the clause there has been changed by giving effect to claims of more superfluous landholders, the same objectionable features of the clause are still retained. In the first place it is a determination really presented as a strong law

objectionable. It will be referred to, dealing with the jurisdiction of civil courts.

Clause 42.—Even if for the purpose, originated in the country it leaves the Government to take upon itself under the stress of this Act control over the natural sources of irrigation, it is only proper compensation should be awarded to the persons whose rights are affected as a consequence of the exercise of control. For instance, the rights of landholders in rivers flowing in those of the country. And though section 33 of the Act of 1880, which gave to the Government the right to take up to a certain extent of landholders to particular quantities of water, provisions ought to be added to compensate the landholders adequately for the serious loss that they sustain by being deprived of their riparian rights. According to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of America as well as of the Privy Council, loss of riparian rights is a fit subject for compensation, the compensation not being dependent upon a person having actually exercised his riparian rights but being awardable in respect of the loss which he sustains by being deprived of the power of using the property which in law is his.

There may also be other rights prescriptive customary or otherwise which may be seriously affected by the assumption of control by the Government. It would be futile to enumerate all these rights here. There should therefore be a clause wide enough to take in all such rights and safeguarding the landholders' right to compensation for their loss or deprivation.

The following clause would give effect to what is suggested above and should be inserted at the very beginning of section 42:—

"Compensation under this section shall among other things be awardable in respect of (1) the loss of deprivation of any natural prescriptive or customary rights, or right under a grant, expressed, or implied, of landholders in a natural or artificial source of irrigation; (2) the deprivation of a landholder's right to make the fullest possible use of the natural and artificial source of irrigation within his estate."

Section 43.—I may conveniently refer here to three kinds of limitation which are sought to be imposed under this Act upon the jurisdiction of civil courts.

The jurisdiction of civil courts is taken away by certain sections in respect of matters dealt with therein.

Secondly we have sections which while reserving partially the right of the person aggrieved to seek redress in a civil court restrict the grounds on which he can seek such redress.

Thirdly we have section 99 itself seeking to take away from civil courts the power of granting relief by way of injunction in cases coming under the Act. The subject has been extensively dealt with in the memorandum presented during the deliberations of the Select Committee at Outremont by the *rédé* who represented the Madras Landholders' Association. I would therefore refer only to sections 47, 61 and 99 which according to me call for prominent mention here. The fundamental principle which should guide the legislature in dealing with questions of jurisdiction is a simple one and admits of being stated in a very short sentence. If an officer or the Local Government is clothed with a particular power under the statute, the civil court cannot possibly interfere so long as their acts are *ad intra vires* and are authorised by the statute. But if the Local Government or its officers concerned exceed the limits of the authority or power conferred upon them or the terms and conditions requisite for the valid exercise of a statutory power are not complied with, the courts must necessarily have jurisdiction to set them right. Whether in a particular case the officer or the Government is acting *ad intra vires* or not is for the courts to determine and not for the Government or the officers concerned.

Judged in the light of this principle the provisions above referred to are indefensible. If the liability to water cess can be enforced in a civil court, why should any restriction be imposed as regards the grounds on which such liability can be contested? There may be cases which do not strictly fall under one or other of the grounds mentioned in the sections. And why should the civil court be prevented from granting relief in such cases?

The absolute bar imposed by section 61 on the jurisdiction of civil courts in cases of injunction is explicable only on one footing, namely, that the Government is anxious that the arbitrary acts of its officers in cases of localisation should be hidden away from the publicity and scrutiny of civil courts.

Section 99 in so far as it takes away from civil courts the power of issuing an injunction has to be objected to.

If the Government or its officers are acting within their powers, no court on earth will issue an injunction against them. If they are not so acting, then an injunction is the proper and perhaps in some cases the only remedy and you purport to take it away by this section. Attention should be drawn here to the exact wording of the section. It is not as if a court after hearing evidence on both sides is going to issue an injunction in cases where the Government is exercising the powers conferred by this Act and refusing it in others. There is an initial disability upon civil suits from entertaining suits which ask for an injunction against what purports to be the exercise of powers conferred by the Act. The court has no other alternative but to reject a plaint in such a case.

The consequence of such a provision will be to say the least disastrous and it should be no surprise if the conduct of the Government and its officers turns out in consequence to be arbitrary. In deference to the representations made on behalf of the landholders and others interested in the legislation various restrictions have been placed on the exercise of powers by irrigation officers and the Local Government (vide sections 8, 20, etc.).

There is no point in extending rights in one part of the Act and depriving the persons aggrieved from seeking a remedy by way of injunction of rights in section 59. The justice of the section was recognised by several members of the Select Committee and they were in favour of at least a qualified right of injunction being conceded.

1924 Sep. 1934. S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD.

1924 Sep. 1924. P. SUBBARAYAN.

1924 Sep. 1924. A. V. BHANUJI RAO.

(8)

It has to be acknowledged that the discussions which took place in the Select Committee on the Madras Irrigation Bill, were actuated by a spirit of compromise and good understanding and that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is, in some respects, an improvement over the Bill originally introduced in the Council at the meeting held on 12th February 1924. I have, however, some objections to some provisions of the Bill.

The main object of the Bill is to remove all obstacles which have hitherto existed in the way of expenditure and

improvement of irrigation and to afford adequate facilities for that purpose. It has been a standing complaint against the Government, that they have not devoted as much attention to the expansion and improvement of irrigation as years past as they should have done. If the Bill will lead to the expansion and improvement of irrigation, it will prove a source of benefit to the country; otherwise it will prevent the persons affected from exercising their vested rights without justification. There are three classes of persons who are likely to be affected by the Bill—landholders, ryots and ryotwari proprietors. It is absolutely essential to safeguard the interests of these three different classes of persons in the present Bill. I think that notwithstanding the improvements made in the Select Committee, the Bill is not calculated to afford proper scope for the expansion and improvement of irrigation, and that it has not properly safeguarded the interests of either the landholders or ryots or ryotwari proprietors. After the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, some attempt was made to protect the vested rights of persons; but the provisions made are inadequate to secure that object. The landholders have a right to complain that the Bill is still calculated to affect some of their vested rights. In the case of ryotwari proprietors, the position is even worse. As for the ryots, it would have been better if a uniform system had been followed in dealing with them. Either there should have been no reference to the ryot in the present Bill, leaving all questions between the landholder and the ryot to be settled under the Madras Land Estates Act, or the provisions made as to the ryots should have been more comprehensive.

Having made these general observations, I shall make a few remarks on some of the clauses of the Bill.

Clause 3.—The Bill originally provided for the repeal of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1828. But the repeal of that Act was omitted in the clause as amended by the Select Committee, but the operation of the Act was limited by clause 48. The Select Committee having agreed to the retention of such provisions of the Act, as were considered quite necessary, there is no reason for retaining the Act and restricting its operation in that manner.

The Madras Compulsory Labour Act may be repealed,

Clause 4 (2).—The definition of an 'estate' is not sufficiently comprehensive. It is necessary to include in that definition 'Praveshment upon lands.'

Clause 4 (4) (a).—The definition of an 'irrigation work' has been the source of considerable difficulty. I find no reason for treating works for the maintenance of which an assignment of land or land revenue has been made in a different way from those which have been constructed by the Government, as has been done in 4 (4) (a). If works for the maintenance of which an assignment of land or land revenue has been made, have been made over to any person, there is no justification whatever for such works being treated as irrigation works. The clause must be so amended as to exclude such works.

Sub-clause (b) and (d) of clause 4 (a) may be cladded together. Rivers, natural streams and natural drainage channels may be brought into the same category as lakes and natural collections of water.

The question of navigable rivers came up for consideration at a late stage of the deliberations of the Committee. It was not possible to make a thorough investigation of the rights, if any, possessed by landholders or ryots or ryotwari proprietors in respect of such rivers. It is not desirable to include under irrigation works all navigable rivers without at least a saving clause for safeguarding the rights, if any, of such persons.

Clause 8.—The procedure prescribed by that clause for issuing a notification before assumption of control in respect of the sources of supply specified therein may be made more general. Its corresponding provisions in the Irrigation Acts of Bengal, Punjab and Northern India show that it is desirable to adopt the procedure by notification whenever it is intended to apply the water of any river, natural stream or natural drainage channel or lake or natural collections of water for the purpose of any existing or projected irrigation or drainage. I do not find any necessity for making a departure in that respect in the case of the Irrigation Law of the province. There appears to be no justification for not issuing such notification in the case of those persons who are getting their supply of water from a work maintained or controlled by the Government. The restrictions imposed by clause 18 of the Bill are such as to render desirable the issue of a notification even in such cases. The Government need not

income control by the issue of a notification in any case unless it be in the public interest.

*Clause 18 (5).—*It does not appear to be necessary to retain the restriction in clause 18 (4) that the land in question should not be included in an estate. There is no reason why the same benefit should not be conferred on lands in an estate.

*Clause 19 (6).—*There is no necessity for restricting the proviso to lands in the Godavari and Krishna deltas. The proviso may be extended to all lands which are excluded from any irrigable area under an arrangement with the Government.

*Clause 45 (1).—*It is not possible to justify as a principle the levy of water-rates on land irrigated by percolation. The informal Committee which considered the Irrigation Bill in 1923 recommended the deletion of the provision suggesting such levy. If the Select Committee did not also suggest it, it was on account of consideration for the loss of revenue resulting from such a clause. I believe that the loss of a large amount of revenue is an important factor for consideration in view of the present financial stringency and in view of the grave situation created by the devastating floods and damages in our province. It has not yet been possible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the amount of such loss of revenue; but it may be assumed that it will be a considerable amount. Section 33 of the Northern India Canals and Drainage Act, 1875, provides for the levy of water-rates for the uncollected use of water supplied through water sources. Section 79 of the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, section 41 of the Burma Canal Act, 1906, and section 30 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1903, contain similar provisions. The Bombay Irrigation Act, 1873, is the only other Act containing a provision for the levy of water-rates by percolation and leakage. But section 48 of that Act contains several restrictions calculated to remove some of the objectionable features of the levy of water-rates by percolation. The present Bill does not contain even such safeguards. On the whole, I consider it desirable to delete the provision for the levy of water-rates on land irrigated by percolation.

*45 (1), proviso (d).—*Clause 19 deals with appropriation of water not merely in respect of lands in an estate

but in respect of other lands. There is no necessity to retain the words 'in an estate.'

45 (1), proviso (c).—I do not find any reason for limiting the operation of this proviso to leaseholders. There is no reason why a ryot or ryotwari proprietor should not have the benefit of this proviso.

45 (3).—It is necessary to fix a time limit for the continuance of the water-cum-at the rules prevailing at the time of passing of the Act. I would suggest a period of one year for that purpose. If no time limit is prescribed in the Act itself there is the possibility of the passing of such Act being postponed to an unreasonably long period.

CHAPTER VI.

Clause 43.—I have grave doubts and fears as to the policy underlying the provisions contained in this chapter in regard to the construction and maintenance of irrigation works on special terms. In several famine-affected districts in this province, it is impossible to undertake the construction of irrigation works on a remunerative basis. There is still considerable need for the construction of protective irrigation works without regard to the revenue realised or to be realised from these works. The provisions of this chapter may stand in the way of the Government undertaking protective irrigation works for the benefit of the tracts affected by famine. It is necessary to make it clear that this chapter does not affect the construction of such protective irrigation works by the Government.

10th September 1924.

A. S. KRISHNA RAO.

(19)

Clause 19 (4).—I do not think that it is in the interest of future of irrigation or of the wet landholder that this provision should stand. It is unlikely that dry lands which have been irrigated for twenty years will be thrown out of cultivation, but if we admit the right to water by Ristda in favour of ryotwari lands it is certain that a demand will be made also on behalf of zamindari lands. There are certain cases, e.g., Red Hills tank, Madras, where it is very preferable that wet rights should accrete automatically. If this clause is passed the only way of preventing such increase will be by directions that even in a given period dry lands shall be refused water, and even then it will not be possible where water has been enjoyed for twenty years prior to the passing of the Bill.

Section 22.—I cannot accept the first clause of this section as correctly representing the general decision of the committee on this important point. The general trend of the discussion was in fact quite otherwise. If the provision stands it will mean that any ryot holding lands under a lease or other work which has branched and has not been reported in time for him to raise a crop will, if he can prove the slightest negligence by a single Government officer, be able to claim damages for the loss of crop. The money required to meet such a claim comes from other taxpayers and the State would be bound to raise all the money required to meet it even if it should lead to additional taxation. Hence either the first clause of this section should be deleted or an exception should be made in clause 48, sub-clause (2), as in the original Bill.

12th September 1924.

R. W. LUSH.

(10)

(1) Section 4 (1).—*"Drainage work"*.—The definition is very wide and includes drainage works situated on an estate, wholly or in part, which might have been formed by Government at some period of time but over which Government retains no control or which is not maintained by Government. I think the definition should be confined to apply only to drainage works maintained or controlled by Government irrespective of who formed it originally. I would suggest deletion of the word 'formed'.

(2) Section 4, sub-section (4).—*"Irrigation work"*, Clause (a).—The words "or for the maintenance of which an assignment of land or land revenue has been made" should be omitted. These words, if retained, will bring under the definition works now maintained or controlled by an agency other than Government but for the maintenance of which an assignment of land or land revenue has been made. It is well known there are many irrigation works both in estates and outside estates which are maintained and controlled by the proprietor or ryots. The mere fact that for maintenance of such works the Government has made an assignment of land or land revenue will not entitle the Government to exercise control over such a work and exercise the powers mentioned in Chapter III of the Bill. The right of the Government over such works depends upon the facts of each case and upon the terms of the grant. It is now attempted by including such works in the definition to invest Government with larger powers than they now have under law or contract.

*Clause (b) and (c).—*The words "not situated in estates" in sub-clause (b) and "not situate within an estate" in sub-clause (c) are ambiguous and may be interpreted as not covering works partly situate in an estate or estates. To bring the definition into a line with section 8 and to remove ambiguity I would amplify the above words thus: "on parts thereof as are not situate in an estate or estates."

Class (d).—"Navigable rivers".—Navigable rivers are included in the definition of irrigation work. The suggestion as to include navigable rivers was made on behalf of the Government on the last day of the Committee sittings. The question was not sufficiently considered as to what are navigable rivers and whether or such rivers landholders and other ryots may not have natural or prescribed rights to take water for irrigation free of cost. The landholders were represented by valia and others gave evidence in Committee. Their opinion was not elicited on the point of including navigable rivers in the definition of irrigation work. I am therefore strongly of opinion that reference to navigable rivers should be omitted from the definition of irrigation work.

(3) *Section 7.*—This section is intended to continue in Government the powers they now have in respect of irrigation works not falling under clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (4) of section 4. But by virtue of clause (e) of the sub-section such works become "irrigation works" after a notification is issued in respect thereof under this section. The consequence is that all the provisions relating to control, maintenance, charging of water cess, &c., will apply. The safeguard that "on such notification the Government shall have in respect thereof rights and powers possessed or exercised by them at the date of passing of this Act" is in my opinion not enough. To remove all doubts the following words may be added at the end of the first clause of the section, viz., "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in its provisions hereinafter contained."

(4) *Section 19.—**Appropriation.*—In spite of the attempt of several members of Select Committee to insert a provision in this section safeguarding the rights of direct irrigation of landholders and their ryots to the extent to which such rights have been exercised in the past, the clause remains unaltered in that respect. There is no reason disclosed as to why particular methods of appropriation should be recognized and why any exemption

from taxation should attach to these methods of appropriation and canal works. It would seem to be the fairest justice that direct irrigation should be put on a par with canal irrigation both for the purpose of appropriation and water-use provisions.

*Sub-section (2).—*The distinction in this sub-section between irrigation works coming under section 8 (i) to (d) and those coming under 8 (a) is unreasonable. The Select Committee conceded the principle that where a landholder is the owner of a part of a river or stream, he should be in respect of that part in just the same position in which he would be in regard to the whole of a river or stream where he is the sole owner of such river or stream. But this sub-section does not logically carry out the principle as conceded. One system of appropriation is adopted in the case of natural rivers or streams owned in common by the Government and by a landholder and quite another and a different measure in the case of rivers or streams solely owned by landholders. Rivers or streams coming under section 8 (a) should also be brought under the beneficial provision of this sub-section. As the section stands at present if water is taken from a part of a river which belongs to the landholders, it will come either under sub-section (4) or under sub-section (7), i.e., under sub-section 4 if water is supplied through a channel existing at the time of the settlement and granted along with the estate and under sub-section (7) in all other cases.

*Sub-section (4) and (7).—*Sub-section (4) applies to pre-settlement channels included in the grant of an estate and sub-section (7) to all other pre-settlement channels and to post-settlement channels. In regard to those coming under it sub-section (4) constitutes a liberious acquiescence into the physical conditions prevailing at the time of the settlement. Apart from the obvious impossibility of determining with anything approaching accuracy, the size and capacity of a channel a hundred years ago, the section would work a hardship upon landholders in cases where they have subsequent to the settlement widened and improved the channels previously with the permission of the Government and have for several years taken water to the fullest capacity of such channels in their improved condition without having paid any water-cess for the same.

The size of channels at the time of assumption of control therefore will be a factor and a mere convenient test than their size at the time of the settlement.

In the case of post-settlement channels even if they have been in existence for a century it is the largest area irrigated free of cess in any one year that is put forward as the measure of appropriation, and not the capacity of the channel. There is no principle necessitating the discrimination between post-settlement and pre-settlement channels. And even if the area test is to be applied in the case of post-settlement channels coming under subsection (7) it ought not to be restricted to the period anterior to the passing of the Act. In principle there is no reason why the landholder should not be entitled to the benefit of the largest area irrigated free of cess in any one year prior to the date of the notification. The avowed object of the framers of the Act is to encourage irrigation. But the effect of the words "the largest area irrigated in any one year before the commencement of the Act" would be to prevent landholders from widening the channels and from effecting any improvements in them subsequent to the passing of the Act even if those channels take off from rivers within their proprietary limits.

The landholder would naturally contemplate the possibility of the Government issuing a notification at some future time and depriving him of the benefit of all improvements subsequent to the passing of the Act and therefore he would be reluctant to sink his capital in any kind of improvement for the benefit of his ryots. There is no cause for any apprehension that the recognition of the landholder's right to the increased area of cultivation between the date of the passing of the Act and the issue of a notification will result in the landholder abstracting the whole water because the rights of lower riparian proprietors would furnish an adequate safeguard against such an attempt.

Sub-section (8) and proviso.—The benefit of this subsection should be extended to canals also. The proviso has the effect of preventing subsection (8) from applying to a very large number of cases coming under the subsection and should therefore be dropped.

Section 45.—Taxation of water obtained by percolation has been objected to by every publicist ever since the passing of the Act of 1900. A provision like this is unknown to the Irrigation Acts of the other provinces excepting Bombay where, however, there are adequate safeguards provided for. There is absolutely no justification why the Government should be empowered to levy

water-cess for percolation for the supposed benefit conferred on the landholder by percolation without making the Government liable for damage caused to the landholders' lands by percolation. The internal committee which sat on the draft Irrigation Bill was opposed to it and even in the Select Committee a substantial minority were opposed to taxation of water obtained by percolation under any circumstances. But even if the provision is to be retained the restriction in clause 46 providing for the case of estates to which lands as have been irrigated by percolation prior to the assumption of control is undesirable. From the very nature of things percolation cannot be the normal source of irrigation. The expression 'has been irrigated prior to the assumption of such control' would indicate that before a landholder claims exemption from liability he must make out that percolation was the normal source of irrigation prior to such assumption. Thus the so-called exemption does not really help the landholder. To render the exemption really effective, it is necessary to delete the words "where such lands have been so irrigated, etc."

(6) Section 60.—The proviso to sub-section (1) refers only to cases falling under clauses (b) to (d) of section 5. There is absolutely no reason why the benefit of the proviso should not also refer to cases falling under clause (a) of section 5.

(7) Section 84.—I am for scrapping this section altogether. The bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts is couched in very wide terms. The provision contained in section 84 making the order of the Collector an appeal final read with section 59 is sufficient to protect the acts of the executive.

(8) Section 59.—This section is objectionable in that it takes away the power of a Civil Court to entertain a suit or application for an injunction against the Government or its officers. This is an extraordinary claim put forward on behalf of the Government. If the acts complained of in any such suit or application are *ultra vires*, no Civil Court will issue an injunction. But if the acts are *intra vires*, no other remedy is open except to prevent by an injunction the Government or its officers from persisting in an illegal act. Civil Courts can solely be trusted to exercise the discretionary power vested in

them of issuing injunctions. The Government is insisting on such a provision betray want of confidence in Courts of Justice.

11th September 1924. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

(11)

The Bill is called the Madras Irrigation Bill.

The preamble begins with "Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to irrigation in the Presidency of Madras." To justify such expenses and to make the irrigation law full and complete, the Government ought to have included Chapter VII of the Estates Land Act within the scope of the present Bill. These have however been carefully omitted. Even the principle underlying the Bill of Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar regarding the nationalisation of water has been practically given up by amending wholesale most of the important sections of the Bill to make it acceptable to the members. The Bill has thus been shorn off much of its usefulness to the people of this Presidency.

I do not agree with my colleagues to keep certain irrigated lands in the Bapatla taluk (Kistna district) extruding over a lakh of acres hanging on the whims of the executives to give them (the landowners) or refuse water. These lands were and still are getting the benefits of irrigation over sixty years and are paying water-rates at the prescribed rates. It is nothing short of confiscation of rights, now to say, that the Government will at their pleasure deny a benefit which has been enjoyed by those landowners without any loss to any one. I therefore share the view of my Hon'ble friend Srijet P. Paddana on this question.

Drawing out water from natural water-sources such as rivers and rivulets as also taking water on pipelink by adjacent tenants should always be regarded as lawful appropriation and as such be freed from water-tax. The Bill, as it is, penalises a pipelink of water being carried out for drinking purposes either for men or for animals although people in remote villages generally depend on canal water for domestic use as also for animals. It is equally hard to levy a tax for percolation of water for which the tenant himself may not be responsible, and which may have come out of his own welling and often against his wishes.

The relief provided for ryots under joint works and works on assessing control is not enough and satisfactory. The neglect of the landholders to keep their irrigation works out of repairs has been proverbial. They are ever unwilling to contribute for repairs to joint works. Where there are more than one landholder as joint owners or owners from whom control is assumed of an irrigation work, contribution for repairs even under the present provision is bound to be a process long and tedious. The ryot should therefore get a relief in shape of reduction in rent till relief comes to him either out of his own endeavours or from directions other than his own. The remedial ryot is, as a rule, poor. Ordinarily it is not possible for him to make use of provisions of clause 16 to execute the repairs himself and recover the costs. Clear provision is therefore necessary to allow him to pay Government dry rates for similar lands till the relief is brought to him.

Little provision has been made for starting Irrigation Boards. I do not like that such an important question as this be relegated to rules. There should be, as a matter of course, an Irrigation Board either for each major work or for all major works in a district. These boards may be vested with a little of executive work and should be the recognized consultative bodies in a district for all important acts such as the construction of new works, alteration or modification or improvement of old works; closing of any work and construction of an irrigation work as special works. In fact, it should be an important consultative popular body in the district to check the whims and caprices of the Irrigation officers on one hand and to present the popular view before the Local Government on the other regarding any of the irrigation works referred to above.

I do not like that powers of making rules under clause 109 be left to the Local Government. Since very important functions are left to rules, all rules framed by the Local Government should be placed before the Council and approved by a resolution before they are given the force of law.

11th September 1924.

HISWANATH DAS.

(13)

1. Section 4, clause (1).—Definition of drainage work
'excavated' may be substituted for the word

'forced'. I am also for confining the words 'wholly or in part', as I do not see any reason why 'drainage works' 'unimproved' or controlled 'in part' by the Government, should be brought within the definition of a 'drainage work'.

'Drainage works' which are situate within proprietary limits, especially natural drainage works, should be excluded from the definition. In other words, the definition of a 'drainage work' should be framed on the same lines, as the analogous 'irrigation work' is now framed.

2. (a) Section (4), clause (i).—Irrigation works.

I object to the inclusion in the definition of an 'irrigation work', a 'work' for the maintenance of which an assignment of land or land revenue has been made.

The definition, as it is now drafted, does not even provide that the assignment should be made by the Government. The circumstances, that at some time or other an assignment has been made for the upkeep of a work by the Government is no reason, for treating it as an irrigation work with all the incidents attached thereto. As it is, it includes 'Dambandem' works situate within proprietary limits. It may be that the assignment is made by the Government in the case of such works, but the control thereof might have been handed over to other persons. I would therefore amend the definition as below:—"or for the maintenance of which an 'assignment' of land or land revenue has been made by the Government and which has not been made over to any person."

(b) Section 4, clause (1)(c).—All 'navigable' rivers are brought under the definition of an 'irrigation' work.

As I understand, there is a conflict of decisions as to what is meant by a 'navigable river'. I think it is certainly desirable to define the word 'navigable' clearly, before it is included in the definition. We are unable to judge for the present, what is the precise effect of bringing all navigable rivers within the definition without knowing what they really are.

3. As regards section 7.—This provision was not considered at the Government session of the Select Committee. The only reason for the introduction of the new enactment is that the Government have been exercising for the present some control over works situate even within the 'proprietary limits', and that the present rights

of the Government should be saved. If that be the only object, such works may be brought under the definition of an irrigation work, by the insertion of suitable terms. I believe such works, if any, already come under the definition of an irrigation work, under section 4, clause (4) (a).

Besides, the provision in the said section for the 'notification' of the work as an irrigation work and the provision that the Government shall have in respect of such work, only such of the powers as are exercised by them at the date of the passing of the Act are contradictory in terms. I am, therefore, for omitting section 7 altogether in the amended Bill. If it is to be retained at all, the text provided therein that water should have been supplied for irrigation by the Government is very ambiguous and it should be replaced by the text of control by the Government.

4. As regards section 8———, I think

(a) the Government should not have the power to assume control over purely private works merely for the purpose of 'regulation with a view to improvement of existing irrigation or drainage'. 'Private works' should be interfered with only for grave reasons but not for the sake of possible small benefit which may be derived therefrom.

(b) I think also that the notification procedure should be prevented for purely Governmental works as well, as under the draft Bill presented by the late Mr. K. Srinivas Ayyangar. I would insist on perpetuation of 'Wood-of-rights' also in such cases.

It is desirable that a notification should issue in all cases before the Government assumes control, and proceeds to exercise the statutory powers vested under the new Act in respect of all works irrespective of the question whether they are purely Governmental works or purely private ones.

(5) Section 19———Explanation.

I do not see any reason to restricting appropriation only to cases where water is supplied to or taken by a demand already or came above ground. 'Appropriation' should not be confined to canal irrigation. I think the clause should recognise 'direct' irrigation as well.

6. Section 45 ———. I am strongly opposed to the insertion of the words 'by percolation or drainage, in this clause. Under section 45, clause (1), sub-clause (g), compensation is denied in the case of stoppage or diminution of underground water not passing in a defined channel. It is, therefore, conceded that water flowing in a subterranean undefined channel cannot be the subject of any right. If the supply is cut off, no compensation can be awarded; nor if the supply is continued any 'water-cess' can be claimed.

7. Section 93 ———. I am not in favour of denying the remedy of 'injunctio' in all cases. I think that civil courts should have the discretion to grant an injunction in a suitable case, and they should be treated with such a power. They do not grant injunctions as a matter of course or lightly, there has been no evidence so far that the civil courts have made reckless use of that power.

15th September 1934.

P. SIVA RAD.

(14)

It is curious that the right of the appropriation of water to lands is registered as dry in public accounts; yet under section 18 (6) it is confined to all ryotwari lands and both wet farms. It is all the more curious that though this privilege is given to wet lands, a zamindari tenant is deprived of this benefit with the result that considerable hardship is caused by the zamindari tenants particularly in the Gadavari and Krishna deltas where thousands of acres of land are irrigated since the construction of the aicut and water-cess charged by the Government, which is certainly higher in comparison with the rate paid by the ryotwari peasants. Ever since the construction of aicuts, agriculturists, including zamindari tenants, have been asked by the Government to bring lands under wet cultivation so that the irrigation works may naturally bring in more revenue. In zamindari estates aicuts and other irrigation works have been carried out, yet no compensation in any shape or kind has been paid by Government in the majority of cases. In cases where the ryots are desirous of getting the lands cleared as wet, they find it difficult to get this done as the lands are situated in zamindari. In spite of the fact that they are wet lands, they are registered dry

for the simple reason that they are waste lands and thus escape the right of compensation as well as the right of appropriation in cases where remedial methods are liable to confusion even though entered as dry lands. Apparently the Select Committee has taken this view through the Advisory Committee on the Irrigation Bill through otherwise and came to recognize the right of compensation to wet lands. It is therefore absolutely essential that the words "not included in an estate and" in clause 19 (4) should be entirely omitted.

17th Sep. 1934. P. C. NTHIRAJULO NAYUDU.

[Note.—The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in claretine type.]

Bill No. 1 of 1934

The Madras Irrigation Bill.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to irrigation and the levy of water-tax in the Presidency of Madras; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

1. This Act may be called the Madras Irrigation Act, 1934.

2. It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras and shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint.

3. The Madras Irrigation Act, 1855, is hereby repealed.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

(1) "Drainage-work" includes channels, either natural or artificial, for the discharge of waste or surplus water and all works connected with or auxiliary to such channels, and escape-channels from an irrigation work, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices, groins and all works for the protection of lands from flood or from erosion,

formed, maintained or controlled by the Government, whether wholly or in part, but does not include works for the removal of sewage.

(3) "Estates" means—

(a) any permanently-settled estate or temporarily-settled zamindari;

(b) any portion of such permanently-settled estate or temporarily settled zamindari which is separately registered in the office of the Collector;

(c) any vested pālayam or pāligi;

(d) any lease village of which the grant has been made, confirmed or recognised by the British Government or any separated part of such village;

(e) any portion, consisting of one or more villages, of any of the estates specified above in clauses (a), (b) and (c) which is held on a permanent endowment.

(4) "Irrigation-officer" shall mean any person not below the rank of a Collector or a Subdivisional Officer of the Public Works Department, appointed by the Local Government to exercise all or any of the functions of an Irrigation-officer under this Act.

(5) "Irrigation work" includes—

(a) all canals, channels, tanks, wells and reservoirs used for the supply and storage of water and all works, embankments, appliances and escape channels connected therewith (1) which are maintained or controlled by the Government or for the maintenance of which an assignment of land or land revenue has been made or (2) which, having been constructed by the Government have not been made over to any person;

(b) all lakes and other natural collections of water not situated in estates or on lands held by registered holders;

(c) all lands used for the purpose of the irrigation works referred to in clauses (a) and (b) and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections occupied by or belonging to Government on such lands;

(d) all streams, natural streams and natural drainage channels, not situated within an estate and all navigable rivers;

(e) the whole or any part of a river, stream, channel, lake or other collection of water or any work in respect of which the Government have issued a notification under section 7 or have assumed control in pursuance of notification under section 9 as long as it remains under the control of Government.

(3) "Landholder" means a person owning an estate or part thereof and includes every person entitled to collect the income of the whole or any portion of the estate by virtue of any transfer or of any order of a competent court or of any provision of law.

(4) "Occupier" means in respect of any land any person who has an interest in the land and cultivates the land himself or by his servants, or by hired labour.

(5) "Owner" includes every person having a joint interest in the ownership of the thing specified.

(6) "Prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or by the rules made under this Act.

(7) "Registered holder" means any person in whose name land not included in an estate is for the time being registered in the revenue accounts and includes any person who is in lawful management of the land otherwise than as agent or servant of the registered holder or as his mortgagee or lessee.

(8) "Ryot" means a ryot as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1923.

(9) "Village" means any local area which is now recognised by the Local Government as a village or which may hereafter be declared by the Government or subject to their control, by the Board of Revenue, to be a village for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(10) "Water-course" means any channel which is supplied with water from an irrigation work, or takes off or drains surplus or waste water from the fields, but which is not maintained at the cost of Government, and includes aqueducts, pipes and all other subsidiary works connected with any such channel, except the drain or outlet through which water is applied to such channel.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to such rules as may be prescribed, the Local Government may, by notification, declare the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

CHAPTER II.

OF GENERAL POWERS AND THE ASSIGNMENT OF PORTIONS OF WORKS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

6 The Government shall have the right in accordance with the provisions of this Act to regulate, for

3200-1
Goverment
in regular
water

purpose of irrigation or drainage, the collection, retention and distribution of the water in or of an irrigation or drainage work and to do all such acts as may be necessary for the purpose of such regulation.

Notification
of works
done which
water is
supplied by
the Government.

7. The Local Government may on the passing of this Act notify the whole or any part of any river, stream, channel, lake, or other collection of water or any work not falling under clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (4) of section 4 from or through which water is being supplied for irrigation by the Government at the date of the passing of this Act to be an irrigation work and upon such notification the Government shall have in respect thereof the rights and powers possessed and exercised by them at the date of the passing of this Act.

Such notification shall be published in the Port St. George Gazette and in such other manner as the Local Government shall by rules direct. The notification shall also be placed on the table of the Legislative Council.

Approval
of control.

8. Whenever it appears necessary to the Local Government that for the purpose of any projected irrigation or drainage or for the improvement or regulation with a view to improvement of existing irrigation or drainage the Government should assume control over any of the following sources of supply whether or not already notified under section 7, viz.,

(a) the whole or any portion of that part of a river, natural stream or natural drainage channel which lies within an estate;

(b) The whole or any portion of a river, natural stream or natural drainage channel wholly situate in estate;

(c) any lake or other natural collection of water included in estates or situate on lands of registered holders or each portion thereof as is so situate;

(d) any work constructed or used for the purpose of irrigation or drainage or for the protection of lands from inundation and not maintained or controlled by the Government or that part of such work which is not so maintained or controlled;

Consent of
authorities.

the Local Government may by notification in the Port St. George Gazette declare that control will be assumed unless within three months from the date of the publication of the notification, objection be made in the prescribed manner by any person interested. Such notification shall also be published in the Gazette of every district in which the river, stream, channel or part thereof or the lake, water or work in question is

situations and in such other manner as may be prescribed. The notification shall also be placed on the table of the Legislative Council.

9. All objections received under the foregoing section shall be considered and disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

Consideration
of objections.

If no objection is made or if and in so far as any objection has been disallowed or withdrawn, the Local Government may, by notification published in the Port St. George Gazette and in the gazette or gazettes of the district or districts in which the river, stream, channel, lake, natural collection of water or work or part thereof is situate and in such other manner as may be prescribed, declare that they will assume control from the date of the first publication of the record next hereinafter referred to. The notification shall also be placed on the table of the Legislative Council.

Declaration
of assumption
of control by
authorities.

10. Before assuming control in pursuance of a notification under section 9 the Local Government shall cause a record to be prepared in such form as may be prescribed containing as far as possible the following particulars in addition to any other facts which the Local Government may by general or special order direct to be included therein:—

Preparation
of record of
facts.

(a) where the irrigation source adjoins or passes through an estate and is a source of supply for irrigation of lands in the estate

(1) the name of such estate and of the landholder thereof,

(2) the dams, weirs, sluices or other works connected with the irrigation work, their nature and dimensions, and the nature and amount of the customary supply passed by them and the normal water-levels,

(3) the size and other physical conditions of channels supplied from it, the dimensions of head works, sluices, dams and other works in connection with such channels, the persons by whom such channels were constructed and by whom they are maintained or controlled, and whether such channels were in existence at the time of the permanent or temporary settlement or the immutability as the case may be of such estate and whether they passed or not with the grant of the estate,

(4) the lands irrigable in each village in the estate from such channels and the extent of such lands,

(5) the lands irrigated in each village in the estate from such channels in each of the years during the period of thirty years preceding the commencement of this Act and the nature and number of crops grown on such lands in each of those years and the mode of irrigation,

(6) the lands irrigated from such channels on which water-cess has been levied by the Government during the thirty years prior to this Act.

(7) if any determination of the extent of land entitled to irrigation from such channels free of water-cess has at any time been made, the particulars of such determination.

(8) The extent to which such channels irrigate lands not included in an estate, the situation of such lands with reference to the estate lands and the ownership of such lands.

(b) Where it is proposed to assume control of a river, stream, channel, lake, collection of water or work under clauses (b) to (d) both inclusive of section 8—

(1) The names of the landholders or other persons entitled to a supply from the irrigation source.

(2) The capacity of the source, the nature and amount of its customary supply and the mode of irrigation from it.

(3) The dams, weirs, embankments, sluices or other works connected with it, their nature and dimensions, the nature and extent of supply, if any, which it receives from any other irrigation works and of the supply received from it by any other irrigation works, and the particulars mentioned in sub-clause (4) to (8) both inclusive of clause (a) *supra*.

(c) Where the work referred to is clause (4) of section 8 is situated on the land of a registered-holder, the survey number and the names of the registered holders of the lands included in the water-cess or the amount of such work, the assessment and the water-cess levied by the Government on such lands and the conditions if any subject to which the construction of the work was permitted by the Government, or subject to which such work has been recognised by the Government as a private work, or the control and management of such work has been transferred by the Government.

11. The officer preparing the record and any person acting under his orders may for the purpose of preparing the record enter upon any land, make surveys or take levels

Cherres, dig and bore into the sub-soil, make and set up suitable landmarks, level-stacks and water-gauges and do all other acts that may be necessary for any inquiry in regard to the preparation of such record.

12. (1) The officer preparing the record shall, after making such inquiry as he sees fit, complete a preliminary record and submit it to the Local Government or other authority prescribed, who may either accept or modify it. The record as so accepted or modified shall be published in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed.

Preparation and publication of preliminary record.

(2) The officer preparing the record shall receive and consider any objection to any entry in the preliminary record in the prescribed manner. He shall submit his decision on the objection to the Local Government or other authority prescribed and make the necessary corrections in the preliminary record after consideration or modification by the Local Government or such authority. The record as so corrected shall be finally published in such manner as may be prescribed and the publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this chapter.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 13, every entry in a record so published shall be conclusive evidence of the matter referred to in such entry.

13. (1) Any person aggrieved by an entry in the record as finally published may, within one year from the date of the final publication, institute a suit for having it expunged or corrected in the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the matter or work or any part thereof is situated.

Person aggrieved may institute a suit.

(2) The final decree in such suit or an appeal, if any, shall be embodied in the record by the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may prescribe.

14. On the assumption and during the continuance of control by the Local Government over any irrigation work in pursuance of a notification under section 3, the liability of the landholder, or registered-holder, in respect of its maintenance shall cease except as provided in section 15 and the same shall devolve on the Local Government.

Assumption of irrigation work by Local Government.

Execution
of repairs and
improvements
made of
canal.

15. If any such irrigation work requires repair, the District Collector shall execute the same not before so doing he shall, except in case of emergency, furnish the landholder or registered holder with copies of plans and estimates and give him an opportunity of urging his objections thereto. The charges incurred in the execution of the repairs shall, in the absence of any contract or usage to the contrary, be divided

(a) as between the landholder and the Government, in the proportion of the extent of land within the geographical limits of the estate entitled to irrigation free of cess and that of other land irrigated from it in respect of which water-cess or well assessment is levied by the Government, and

(b) as between the registered holder and the Government, in the proportion of the extent of land irrigated from the work by each holder free of cess and the extent of other land irrigated from it.

The amount due from the landholder or registered-holder shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

A landholder or registered-holder from whom contribution is demanded or levied for the charges of repair shall be entitled to sue in a civil court to have it declared that he is not liable to contribute to the repair or that his proportion of the charges has been wrongly calculated.

Provision
whereas local
petition work
repairs
irrigation work
the District
Collector
advises or refers
to consult
there.

16. Where any such irrigation work requires repair and the District Collector, notwithstanding a notice in this behalf from the landholder or his ryots or the registered-holder, takes no steps to execute the necessary repairs within a reasonable time, the landholder or the ryots or the registered-holder may give him a notice enclosing plans and estimates of the repairs that according to them require to be executed and if within one year the District Collector does not execute the repair, the landholder or the ryots or the registered-holder may execute the repairs in accordance with the plans and estimates and recover from the Government such proportion of the cost as should be borne by the Government.

Withdrawal
or lapse of
control

17. Any petition issued under section 8 or 9 may be withdrawn by the Local Government if and when it thinks fit and every satisfaction under sections 8 or 9 and any control assumed in pursuance thereof shall cease to be in force if the project or scheme of improvement or regulation for the purpose of which the control was sought or assumed is abandoned or not commenced within six years of the date of the notification under section 8.

25. No person shall, without the sanction of the District Collector, construct, remove or alter any channel, dam, weir, embankment, sluice or any other structure forming part of any irrigation work and no person shall, without the like sanction, make any such construction, removal or alteration in connection with any water-course or work referred to in section 8 after the issue of a notification under that section in relation thereto so long as such notification remains in force.

After issue of notification no further alterations of such work and repairs prohibited.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the closing of breaches at the taking of temporary measures that may be necessary for the continuance of irrigation in the customary manner.

26. (1) In the absence of a grant made subsequent to the passing of this Act, no person shall, against the Government, be entitled to a supply of water for irrigation from any irrigation work except to the extent to which such water has been appropriated by him or his predecessors in title.

In the absence of grant no water supply to be entitled to the extent of appropriation.

Explanation—The water of any irrigation work shall be deemed to have been appropriated where such water is supplied to, or taken by, a defined channel or course above ground.

Appropriation, not defined.

(2) In the case of any irrigating work of the kind referred to in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section 8, the extent of appropriation shall be determined with reference to the capacity at the time of the assumption of control and the customary supply and the conditions, if any, subject to which the construction of the work had been permitted by the Government, or the work had been recognized by the Government as a private work, or its control and maintenance had been transferred by the Government.

(3) In the case of an irrigation work whose water is enjoyed by the Government and any other person in definite shares, the latter shall be deemed to have appropriated the share that he is entitled to.

(4) Where land in an estate is supplied with water from an irrigation work not falling under clauses (2) and (3) above and the water is conveyed by a channel that existed at the time of the permanent or temporary settlement or the lease settlement as the case may be, of the estate and passed with the grant of the estate, the extent of appropriation by the landholder shall be determined with reference to the physical conditions existing at the time of the

settlement such as the size of the channel and the nature and dimensions of the sluices and weirs governing the water which enters the channel.

(6) Where land not included in an estate is registered as wet in the Government accounts, the extent of appropriation in respect of it shall be fixed at the quantity of water required for its cultivation in the accustomed manner and for the number of crops for which it is entitled to water free of cess.

(6) Where land not included in an estate and not registered as wet has been supplied with water from an irrigation work continuously for a period of twenty years for the cultivation of wet crops the owner of such land shall be deemed to have appropriated the quantity of water required for its cultivation with the main crop usually raised on it during that period.

Provided that this clause shall not apply to lands in the Godavari and Krishna deltas excluded from the irrigable area under any arrangement with the Government.

(7) In cases not falling under any of the foregoing provisions, the extent appropriated shall be fixed with reference to the quantity of water required for the cultivation in the accustomed manner of the largest area irrigated free of water-cess from such irrigation work in any one year prior to the commencement of this Act.

Provided that where the extent of land entitled to irrigation free of cess in an estate from any water or work referred to in this section has been determined under sub-section (2) of section 20 or a determination of the extent of such land has become final under sub-section (3) of the said section, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to confer a right to a larger supply than is required for the irrigation of such extent in accordance with the terms of such determination.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE CONTROL AND SUPPLY OF WATER AND OF WORKS GENERALLY.

Power of
Government
to control
water-supply
and works.

20. (1) The Local Government may at any time execute repairs to any irrigation or drainage work and may also after publishing a notice to that effect and giving an opportunity to the persons interested to state their objections, construct, modify, remove or close

any irrigation or drainage work, change the irrigation or drainage work from or through which water is supplied as directed and take any other measures they may consider necessary in order to control the distribution and to regulate the flow of water from or through any irrigation or drainage work;

Provided that before ordering the modification involving reduction of supply or removal or closure of any irrigation or drainage work or changing the source of supply or the drainage to any land the Local Government shall cause an inquiry to be held by the Collector who shall in the prescribed manner cause notice to all persons known or believed to be the owners and occupants of lands likely to be affected and hear their objections.

Before closing or changing the recognised source of supply to any land the Government shall, wherever possible, provide another equally effective and convenient source.

No right to receive a supply of water from any particular irrigation work shall deter Government from exercising all or any of the powers conferred by this section.

(2) The irrigation-officer in charge of any irrigation work shall subject to the control of the District Collector have power to stop the supply of water in the following cases:—

Power of
cessation
where the
supply
is
not
used.

Whenever and so long as such stoppage is necessary for the purpose of—

(a) executing any work ordered by the Local Government or by any irrigation-officer duly empowered in this behalf;

(b) supplying in rotation the reasonable requirements of persons entitled to a supply of water where such supply in rotation is customary or is necessitated by the state of the season or the amount of supply available in the irrigation work;

Provided that, in exercising the power under clause (a), reasonable notice of the stoppage shall, except in emergency, be given in the prescribed manner to all persons likely to be affected by it, and in exercising the power under clause (b), the irrigation officer shall not interfere with any established or customary right to preferential or proportional supply.

Land
abandoned
or the owner
of the same
is not to be
surveyed or
re-surveyed.

21. If at the closure or removal of an irrigation or drainage work over which control had been assumed in pursuance of a notification under section 3, any land is abandoned by the Government as not required for the purpose of any irrigation or drainage work, the control of the Government as to such land shall cease and the land shall revert to its owner unless the land has been acquired by the Government.

Repairs of ir-
rigation work
other than
that included
in the schedule
of works.

22. The Local Government shall maintain all irrigation and drainage works in suitable repair. When any irrigation work other than that referred to in section 14 or a drainage work requires repair, the owners or occupiers of irrigated lands served thereby may apply to the District Collector to have the necessary repairs executed and the District Collector may after inquiry in the prescribed manner make such order as he thinks just.

Where, owing to the omission of the Government to execute the necessary repairs to such irrigation or drainage work, the registered holder of lands paying full wet assessment is unable to raise a wet crop thereon he shall be entitled to the grant of a remission of the difference between the wet and the dry assessment on such lands.

Suitable
means of
conveying sub-
surface or
drainage
work to be
provided.

23. Suitable means of conveying irrigation or drainage works constructed and maintained at the cost of Government shall be provided in such places as the Local Government thinks necessary for the reasonable convenience of the inhabitants of adjacent lands and suitable bridges, culverts or other works shall also be constructed.

Power to
enter the
premises of
any work
suspected to

24. Any irrigation-officer, and any person acting under the special order of an irrigation-officer, may enter upon any lands adjacent to, or in the neighbourhood of, any irrigation or drainage work or on lands through which any irrigation or drainage work is proposed to be made, and make surveys or take levels thereon:

and dig and bore into the sub-soil; and mark and set up suitable landmarks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for any inquiry or investigation relating to any existing or projected irrigation or drainage work;

and where such inquiry or investigation cannot otherwise be completed, the irrigation-officer or such other person may cut down and clear away any trees, jungle, fences, or standing crops.

25. In case of any actual or apprehended damage to an irrigation or drainage work, or whenever necessary for the regulation, maintenance or management of such work or for the purpose of inspecting or regulating the supply, or in case of urgency when any new work is immediately required to prevent serious detriment to the efficiency of an irrigation or drainage work, any irrigation-officer, or any person acting under his general or special orders, may at any time enter upon any lands adjacent to, or in the neighbourhood of, such irrigation or drainage work and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such damage or for constructing any new work in case of urgency or for the inspection or regulation of the supply or for the regulation, maintenance or management of the irrigation or drainage work.

26. Any irrigation-officer or Collector or any person acting under the general or special orders of any of them may also at any time enter upon any land irrigated by any irrigation or drainage work for the purpose of measuring such land.

27. Any irrigation-officer, and any person acting under his special orders in this behalf, may, as provided, enter upon any land for the purpose of—

(a) depositing upon it soil or other things taken from such work or materials required for use on such work; or

(b) obtaining from it earth, stone or other material for repairing or altering such work.

28. If any irrigation-officer or other person, in the exercise of powers conferred under this chapter, proposes to enter, otherwise than with the consent of the occupier, on any land or into any building or enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house into which the water does not flow from any irrigation work, he shall previously give the occupier of such land, building, court or garden reasonable notice in writing of his intention to do so, provided that no such notice shall be necessary for entry on land in an emergency.

CHAPTER IV.

OF WATER-COURSES.

29. Any person desiring the construction of a water-course may apply in writing to the irrigation-officer

requesting him to construct the water-course, and to do all things necessary for such construction at the cost of the applicant.

Provisional
Gazette.

30. (1) If the irrigation-officer considers that the construction of such water-course is expedient, he may call upon the applicant to make a deposit to cover the cost of the preliminary proceedings and the amount of the compensation, if any, likely to become payable. If such deposit is made, he shall ascertain the most suitable alignment for the said water-course, and shall cause to be marked out the land which, in his opinion, will be necessary for the construction thereof. He shall then publish a notice in the prescribed manner in every village through which the water-course is proposed to be taken that so much of such land as belongs to such village has been so marked out, and shall send copies of such notice to every person known or believed to be owner or occupier of land through which the water-course is proposed to be taken and also to the Collector of every district in which such land is situate for publication in the District Gazette.

(2) The said notice shall also call upon any person who wishes to receive a supply of water through such water-course to make his application in that behalf to the irrigation-officer within thirty days of the publication of such notice. If any such applicant appears, and his application is admitted, he shall be liable to pay his share of the cost of such water-course and of the cost of acquiring the land for the same.

(3) When the preliminary proceedings are completed, an estimate of the cost shall be furnished to the applicant and other persons admitted under sub-section (2) by the irrigation-officer. Such cost shall include the cost of works, if any, to be constructed for the passage, across the water-course, of water or drainage which it may intercept and for affording proper communications.

Supply into
objection.

31. Within two months from the publication in the village or villages of the notice referred to in section 30, any person likely to be affected by the construction of the proposed water-course or interested in the land on which it is proposed to construct such water-course may apply to the Collector by petition stating his objec-

tion to the proposed construction. The Collector shall inquire into the objection. The officer making the inquiry shall give previous notice to the persons concerned in the proposed manner and to the irrigation-officer of the time and place at which such inquiry will be held.

Where the proposed water-course is intended to pass through more districts than one, the Collector of the district in which the head of the proposed water-course will be situated shall be the Collector for the purposes of this section.

The Collector shall record in writing all decisions passed by him under this section and the grounds thereof.

32. The Collector shall communicate his decision to the irrigation-officer who may thereupon propose a new alignment of the water-course, and the Collector may, after notice to the persons likely to be affected by the alteration, decide whether or not such water-course shall be constructed.

33. Land required for the purpose of a water-course shall be deemed to be land required for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and may be acquired under the provisions of the said Act.

34. Where the lands to be acquired, if any, are situate in different districts, the acquisition shall be made by the Collector in the several areas in which the lands may lie.

35. When the land has been required or provided by the applicant or applicants the irrigation-officer shall either permit the applicant or applicants to construct the said water-course, or if so desired shall himself construct it.

Provided that no applicant shall be permitted to construct a water-course before he has paid any sum which may be due on account of the acquisition of the said land.

Provided also that if shall be open to any applicant to withdraw his application before the work of construction is commenced, if he considers the cost of acquisition or the cost of the work excessive.

36. If the irrigation-officer shall himself construct such water-course, he shall, on its completion, give to the applicant under section 29 and to the applicants, if any, under sub-section (c) of section 10 notice thereof, and also make a demand of any further sum payable by him or them on

account of the cost of acquiring the land and constructing the water-course and the works referred to in subsection (1) of section 36.

Condition
relating to
application
provided in
subsection 1
water,
no crop.

37. (1) When any applicant is permitted to construct a water-course the following conditions shall be binding on him and his representatives in interest:—

First.—The water-course and the works referred to in subsection (1) of section 36 shall be constructed by the applicant to the satisfaction of the irrigation-officer within one year after the grant of permission. *Provided* that the irrigation-officer may, in his discretion, extend this period.

Second.—Land acquired for the purpose of constructing a water-course under the provisions of section 29 shall be used only for such purpose except as provided in section 38.

(2) If any of the conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with, the irrigation-officer may after notice to the applicant or his representatives in the prescribed manner himself construct the water-course and the works connected with it and recover the cost from the applicant or his representatives in interest.

Provision
when any
extension of
water-course
is authorized.

38. When the construction of the proposed water-course is for any reason abandoned, the lands acquired for its construction shall re-vest in the owner or owners and the owner or owners shall be bound to return the amount of compensation subject to any deduction that the Collector may allow.

39. The procedure prescribed in sections 28 to 33 shall apply to any application for the extension, improvement or alteration of a water-course.

Power of
irrigation
officer to
construct
water-courses

40. (1) Any irrigation-officer empowered in this behalf, and any person acting under the special orders of such irrigation officer may himself construct such water-courses as he may deem necessary including the works specified in subsection (1) of section (34) or may extend, improve or alter any existing water-course or work.

(2) The procedure to be followed in such cases shall be, as far as may be, the procedure prescribed in sections 29 to 31 except where measures are taken for the alignment, construction, extension, alteration or improvement of a water-course supplied or proposed to be supplied from a Government channel connected with an irrigation work during the construction of his channel or within three

years after it has been opened for irrigation in which latter case the Collector may acquire the land required for the water-course in the manner laid down in section 38 as if no objection has been made to the alignment.

41. Any person desiring to receive or discharge water through an existing water-course to which he was not entitled theretofore and who has no other reasonable means of irrigating or draining his land may apply to the irrigation-officer. The irrigation-officer shall thereupon serve notice in the prescribed manner on all persons known or believed to be the owners or occupants of the lands served by such water-course requiring them to show cause, on a day not less than fifteen days from the service of such notice, why the said supply or drainage should not be allowed; and, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, if satisfied that the supply or drainage can be allowed without material injury to other lands, he shall make an order determining whether, and subject to what conditions, the said supply or drainage should be allowed through such water-course.

Supply of water on application through existing water-course.

An appeal shall lie from any order made by the irrigation-officer under this section to the District Collector. Subject to the control of the Board of Revenue or the Government, the decision of the District Collector shall be final.

The irrigation-officer shall make any alteration of the water-course that may be necessary to give effect to the order on appeal.

The applicant shall not be entitled to supply or drainage by reason of any order made under this section until he has complied with the conditions, if any, imposed by the irrigation-officer and until he has paid the expense of any alteration of such water-course that may be necessary to his land being supplied or drained through it.

42. No water-course constructed or altered under the provisions of sections 35, 39, 40 or 41 may be altered without the consent of the irrigation-officer.

Alteration of water-course prohibited.

43. Every owner of land which receives or discharges water through a water-course shall be bound—

Obligation of owner of land receiving supply from water-course.

(a) to maintain such water-course in a fit state of repair.

(3) to maintain all works necessary for the passage across such water-course of any public road or irrigation or drainage work in use at the time of its construction, and of the drainage intercepted by it, provided that in respect of water-courses in existence at the date of this Act, no such owner shall be under any greater liability than before the date of this Act.

Provision
when any of
the oblig-
tions in this
section
fail.

44. If any of the obligations imposed by section 43 is not fulfilled, any irrigation-officer duly empowered in this behalf may require the defaulter by notice in writing to execute the necessary work or repair within a period to be specified in such notice of not less than thirty days, and in the case of failure, may execute the same on his behalf. All expenses incurred by the irrigation-officer in the execution of such work or repair shall be recoverable from the defaulter. Where there are a number of persons in default, such recovery shall be made in proportion to the area of land held by each of them under the water-course in question.

Where a water-course is not maintained in a fit state of repair and a stoppage of the supply of water thereto is necessary to prevent waste, the irrigation-officer may stop the supply until the repairs are executed, provided that three days' notice of such stoppage shall be given to the defaulter except where immediate stoppage is deemed necessary to prevent serious waste of water.

Against the order of the irrigation-officer under this clause, an appeal shall lie to the District Collector, whose decision shall be final.

CHAPTER V.

OF WATERS-COURSES.

Power of
Government
to lay water-
courses.

45. (1) It shall be lawful to the Government to lay a line upon all land to which water is supplied or upon which water is used for purposes of irrigation from any irrigation or drainage work.

Water from an irrigation or drainage work shall be deemed to be used for purposes of irrigation, whenever such water, by direct or indirect flow, or by percolation, or drainage, from or through adjoining land, irrigates any land under cultivation, or flows into a reservoir or channel and is thenceforward used for irrigating such land and is, necessary, beneficial to and sufficient for the requirements of the crop on such land:

Provided that no such cess shall be levied—

(a) on land irrigated by wells on the ground that the wells derive water by percolation from an irrigation work;

(b) on land irrigated by percolation, unless a wet crop or an irrigated dry crop is raised thereon;

(c) on land irrigated by percolation from works over which control has been assumed under section 9 where such land has been so irrigated even prior to the assumption of such control;

(d) on land in an estate irrigated with the water appropriated under section 19;

(e) on land of a landholder outside his estate irrigated with the water so appropriated provided that the land is owned by the landholder;

(f) on land of a registered holder irrigated with water appropriated under section 19 (3) save to the extent of any contract to the contrary between him or his predecessor in title and the Government;

(g) on land registered as wet and not included in an estate unless such land, being registered as single-crop wet is cultivated with two or more irrigated crops;

(h) on land specifically exempted by the Government from payment of cess in so far as such exemption extends;

(i) on land determined to be entitled to irrigation free of cess under section 50 except for water supplied or used for more than the number of crops entitled to water free of cess under such determination; or for a wet crop where the crop entitled to water free of cess under such determination is a dry crop.

(j) on land irrigated with water taken in accordance with a grant made by the Government subsequent to the date of this Act if and in so far as the grant conveys a right to take water free of cess;

(k) on land in respect of which a cess is levied under section 20; and

(l) on land irrigated from a source in respect of which exemption from liability to cess has been declared by or under any Act or rules for the time being in force.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the above proviso, if at any time, any new irrigation work is constructed by the Government or an old one is improved so to increase the amount or duration of the water-supply the Government may levy on all lands benefited by such work an additional cess, proportionate to the benefit conferred by such construction or improvement.

Traces of
irrigation
in very little
land; cesses not
imposed
irrigation.

Provided that where the construction or improvement of the irrigation work has been paid for by the landholder or registered holder, no cess shall be levied except in accordance with any arrangement made at the time of such construction or improvement.

Rates of
water cess to
be fixed by an
Act of the
Legislature.

(3) The rates at which cess shall be levied under this section shall from time to time be fixed by an Act of the local legislature and till such Act is passed the cess shall be levied as at the date of the passing of this Act.

(4) A cess under this section shall be leviable at any time within six months after the end of the revenue year in which the crop was irrigated and the revenue year shall be the year ending on the 30th June or on each other date as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Water-cess
recoverable
from land
irrigated by
or both.

46. (1) In the case of land included in an estate, the cess due under this Act shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, be leviable as prescribed—

- (a) from the landholder, or
- (b) from the ryot, or
- (c) partly from one and partly from the other.

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the rights and liabilities of the landholder and the ryot inter se under any contract, express or implied, in regard to the payment of water-cess nor preclude any claims as between them which would have been maintainable but for this section.

Exclusion of
jurisdiction
of civil courts
in regard to
levy of water-
cess.

47. No civil court shall take cognizance of any suit by any person questioning the levy of cess under this chapter except on the ground that the land on which the cess was levied was not liable to be charged with cess or that he is not the person liable for the same.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF IRRIGATION WORKS ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Preliminary
water cess
to be levied.

48. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the construction, or improvement of an irrigation work in any local area is not likely to be remunerative unless on the lands irrigable by such work payment of water-cess at a certain specified rate is guaranteed,

the Local Government may direct the Collector or any other person to make inquiry whether it is desirable to undertake the construction, or improvement of the work.

49. The Collector or other person appointed to make the inquiry shall publish a notice in the village or villages concerned and in such other manner as may be prescribed, specifying the place at which and the date (which shall not be earlier than sixty days after the date of such publication) on which the inquiry will be held. The notice shall set forth the general scheme of the proposed construction, or improvement, an estimate of the capital or recurring expenditure involved, the area which will be benefited by the scheme (hereinafter called the benefited area), the rate at which it is proposed to levy water-tax in respect of the land within the benefited area, and the period for which such rate shall not be revised and shall invite the holders of such land to submit any objections or suggestions that they may desire to make on or before a date prescribed in the notice and to produce evidence, if any, in support of such objections or suggestions on the date appointed for the holding of the inquiry. A copy of the notice shall also be served on all persons known or believed to be the holders of lands within the benefited area either by personal service or when from the number of persons or any other cause such service is not practicable in such manner as the Collector may, in such case, direct.

Publication of notice of inquiry.

Explanation.—In this chapter the expression 'holders of land' means (1) registered holders, (2) ryots and (3) in respect of land which is private land as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, the landholder of the estate in which such land is situate.

50. Every holder of land within the benefited area who having been personally served with notice under section 49 fails within the period allowed by the notice to submit any objection or suggestion in the manner prescribed shall be deemed to have given his consent to the proposed scheme.

Deemed consent of holder.

51. If the Collector or other person appointed to make the inquiry, after considering any objections or suggestions duly submitted and evidence, if any,

Inquiry and report by Collector.

proceeded and taking such further evidence as he thinks necessary, finds that the holders of at least two-thirds of the land within the benefited area consent to such construction, or improvement and to the payment of the proposed water-cess, he shall embody his proceedings in a report to be submitted to the Local Government and shall also forward a statement of objections and suggestions presented to him with any remarks that he may desire to make in respect of them.

Government may direct or permit with the scheme.

52. Upon receipt of the report referred to in the previous section, the Local Government may, after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to them necessary, either abandon the scheme or proceed with it in its original form or with such modifications as they may consider necessary; provided that, where the modifications involve a substantial increase in the benefited area or in the rate of water-cess to be imposed, the provisions of sections 43 to 51 shall apply to the altered scheme.

Publication of the scheme as finally approved by Government.

53. (1) The scheme as finally approved by the Local Government shall be published in the official gazette of the district concerned and in such other manner as may be prescribed and shall embody the following particulars:—

(a) a specification of the work which it is proposed to construct, or improve and an estimate of the capital or recurring expenditure involved thereby;

(b) the estimated time required for the completion of the work;

(c) a description of the benefited area;

(d) the rate at which water-cess will be imposed on the land in the benefited area, and the period for which such rate shall not be revised; and

(e) the fact that the consent of the holders of such land has been obtained as provided in this chapter.

(2) The publication under sub-section (1) of a scheme as approved shall be conclusive proof that any consent recorded therein has been duly obtained and that the scheme will benefit the area specified therein.

54. The Local Government may from time to time modify any approved scheme notified under section 53 or substitute another scheme in its stead.

Provided that any consent, publication or other thing required by this chapter in respect of a scheme shall be necessary also in respect of the modification of a scheme or the substitution of a new scheme for an existing one.

Modification of existing or substitution of a new scheme.

55. After the scheme has been carried out it shall be lawful for the Local Government subject to such rules as may be prescribed, to levy from the holders of land within the benefited area water-cess at the rate specified in section 53:

Levy of water-cess on lands within the benefited area.

Provided that the Government shall exempt from charge any land in the benefited area which in their opinion is unable to derive any benefit from the irrigation work.

56. No objection shall be taken to the rate of water-cess nor shall the liability of any person to pay the cess be questioned in any civil court:

Exemption of land which is unable to derive any benefit.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any person from obtaining a declaration in the civil court that he is not liable to pay such cess on the ground that he is not the holder of the land in respect of which the charge has been made.

CHAPTER VI-A.

OF DRAINAGE WORKS.

57. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any drainage works are necessary for the improvement of any lands not situated in an estate or of any lands wherever situated irrigated by any irrigation work or for the proper cultivation or irrigation thereof or that protection from floods or other accumulations of water, or from erosion by a river, is required for such lands,

Execution of schemes for works of improvement.

the Local Government may cause a scheme for such drainage works to be drawn up and published together with an estimate of its cost and a statement of the proportion of such cost which the Government proposes to defray and a schedule of the lands which it is proposed to make chargeable in respect of the scheme.

58. The persons authorized by the Local Government to draw up such a scheme may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on an irrigation officer by section 24.

Persons of officers employed on such schemes.

Levy of an annual rate on lands benefited by works.

59. An annual rate in respect of such scheme may be charged according to rules to be made by the Local Government under the provisions of section 109 on the owners of all lands which shall, in the manner prescribed by such rules be determined to be so chargeable.

Such rate shall be fixed, as nearly as possible as to not to exceed either of the following limits:—

(1) The interest payable by the Government from time to time on the first cost of the works, adding thereto the estimated yearly cost of the maintenance and supervision of the same and deducting therefrom the estimated income if any derived from the works including the said rate;

(2) in the case of agricultural land, the sum which, under the rules then in force for the assessment of land revenue, might be assessed on such land on account of the increase of the annual value or produce thereof caused by the drainage work.

So far as any defect to be remedied is due to any canal, water-course, road or other work or obstruction, constructed or caused by the Local Government or by any person, a proportionate share of the cost of the drainage works required for the remedy of the said defect shall be borne by such Government or such person as the case may be.

CHAPTER VII.

ON THE DETERMINATION AND LOCALIZATION OF LANDS IN AN
ENTIRELY ENTITLED TO IRRIGATION FROM WATER CANS.

Determination of land entitled to free irrigation.

60. (1) The Local Government may, whenever they consider it necessary, direct that the extent of land entitled to irrigation free of cost with the water appropriated under section 15, or the description (dry or wet) and number of crops entitled to such irrigation and the mode of irrigation shall be determined.

Provided that in cases falling under clauses (3) to (6) of section 5, such determination shall be directed only on the execution of any scheme or project involving substantial alteration in the physical conditions of the irrigation work or in the supply of water thereto.

(2) Such determination shall be made by the District Collector in the prescribed manner, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue and the Government. Where the determination is not accepted by any person interested,

the Collector shall refer the dispute to the court having jurisdiction in the matter and the court shall deal with it as a suit instituted by such person for a declaration that he is entitled to take water free of cess to the extent claimed by him.

(3) Any determination made prior to 1st May 1917 shall be final subject to the result of suits, if any, instituted before the 1st January 1923.

61. (1) The Local Government may direct the localization of land in an estate entitled to irrigation free of cess from any irrigation work, if the District Collector after inquiry reports that such localization is necessary in the interests of the ryots concerned or if a majority of such ryots apply for such localization.

(2) Such localization shall be made in the manner prescribed and any localization already made shall have the same effect as if it had been made under this Act.

(3) No civil court shall have or may exercise jurisdiction in any matter concerning the localization of land in an estate entitled to irrigation free of cess.

(4) Nothing done under this section shall affect the rights and liabilities as between the landholder and the ryot or the ryots *inter se*.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Award or Compensation.

62. Except as otherwise provided in this Act and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, compensation shall be awarded in respect of damage caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

Provided that—

(1) No claim for compensation for any damage shall be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date of the accrual of the damage, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

(2) No compensation shall be awarded for any loss or damage sustained in consequence of—

(a) the stoppage or diminution of the supply of water for irrigation to any ryotwari land not registered as such which has become entitled to irrigation under the provisions of this Act but has been subinfeudated for a continuous period of ten years preceding such stoppage or diminution;

(b) the stoppage, diminution or increase of a supply of water due to causes beyond the control of Government;

(c) the stoppage, diminution or increase of a supply of water for the period necessary to the execution of repairs to any irrigation or drainage work;

(d) the temporary stoppage or diminution of a supply of water within periods fixed from time to time by the Local Government of which due notice has been given;

(e) the stoppage, or diminution of a supply of water whenever and for so long as is necessary to meet in rotation the reasonable requirements of persons entitled to water for irrigation as provided in sub-section 2 (4) of section 20;

(f) the stoppage or diminution of a supply of water to any water-course under section 44;

(g) the stoppage or diminution of floods or of a supply of surface water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise or of underground water not passing in a defined channel;

(h) the stoppage of navigation or of the means of floating timber;

(i) deprivation of silt or diminution of the fertilizing properties of water.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent the grant of remission under the orders or rules for the time being in force.

(3) Where in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act any supply of drinking water is materially diminished or deteriorated and no other convenient, adequate and suitable supply be available, the Local Government shall provide within convenient distance, an adequate supply of drinking water in lieu of that so diminished or deteriorated, and no person shall be entitled to claim any further compensation in respect of the said diminution or deterioration.

Damages to be properly brought.

63. In every case of entry under sections 17, 24, 25, 26 or 27 the officer making such entry shall ascertain and record the extent of the damage, if any, caused by the entry or by anything done under the above sections, and within one month from the date of such entry compensation shall be tendered by such

office to the owner of the property damaged. In case of dispute as to the extent of the damage or the sufficiency of the amount tendered, he shall forthwith refer the dispute to the Collector.

The Collector shall make inquiry as to the matters in dispute and decide the amount of the compensation.

Against the decision of the Collector an appeal shall lie to the District Collector whose decision shall be final.

64. Subject to the provisions of sections 43 and 44 and as otherwise provided, all claims for compensation for any damages sustained by reason of the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Act shall be preferred to the Collector having jurisdiction over the local area wherein the land or part thereof in respect of which damage is alleged to have been caused is situate. Claims for compensation to be preferred to Collector.

65. The Collector shall inquire into all claims under the preceding section and determine the amount of the compensation, if any, which should be awarded. Collector to determine the amount of compensation.

66. In cases where a temporary stoppage or discontinuance of a supply of water has been ordered under circumstances entitling a person to compensation under the provisions of this Act, if the compensation awarded by the Collector is not accepted by the claimant, the Collector shall refer the matter for the decision of the Civil Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the land or part thereof in respect of which damage is alleged to have been caused is situate. Reference to Civil Court in such cases.

67. Except in cases falling under sections 43 and 44 of this Act, the provisions of sections 9 to 14 (inclusive), 18 to 22 (inclusive), 26 to 34 (inclusive), 44, 45 to 53 (inclusive) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, shall, so far as may be, and except in so far as a contrary intention is expressed in this Act, apply to all inquiries into claims for compensation for damages resulting from the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act. Sections 9 to 14, 18 to 22, 26 to 34, 44, 45 to 53 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, shall apply to all inquiries into claims for compensation for damages resulting from the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

68. (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded in inquiries made under section 67 regard may be had among other considerations to the Compensation to be determined.

diminution in the market-value, at the time of the accrual of the damage, of the property in respect of which compensation is claimed, and where the diminution in the market value is not ascertainable, the amount of diminution shall be reckoned at twenty times the amount of the diminution of the annual net profits of such property arising by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

(3) In cases where compensation has been awarded for any damage caused by the construction, extension, improvement or alteration of a water-course or the conveyance of water through an existing water-course under sections 29 to 33 and 41 the amount of such compensation shall be recoverable by the Government from the persons for whose benefit action has been taken under those sections.

Special forms
of notices to
be sent to the
landowner.

69 (1) When any land or the use thereof is required for the purpose of any irrigation or drainage work, either temporarily or permanently, the Collector may—

(a) with the consent of the person entitled to compensation, direct that, subject to the use of the land by the Government, so long as it may be required for the purpose of such irrigation or drainage work, the rights to the land and the enjoyment thereof in any manner not inconsistent with such use shall remain with the person so entitled, compensation being awarded only in respect of the cost by Government, or

(b) with the consent of the person entitled to compensation and subject to the general or special sanction of the Local Government, order on the person so entitled, in lieu of or as part of any compensation, a right to a supply of water from such irrigation work.

(2) Subject to the conditions of any award or order made under sub-section (1), clause (a) or (b) of this section, the person entitled to the land may, if it has been occupied for the purpose of any irrigation or drainage work for a period exceeding three years, request the Collector to make a complete acquisition of the land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and the land shall be acquired accordingly.

70. Whenever in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act the supply of water to any person is stopped or diminished under circumstances entitling him to compensation, under section 62 the Local Government may, with the consent of the person so entitled and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, confer on him, in lieu of or as part of such compensation a right to a supply of water from any irrigation or drainage work.

CHAPTER IX.

OF OBTAINING MATERIALS IN EMERGENCIES.

71. Whenever it appears to an irrigation officer that unless some work is immediately executed such serious damage will happen to any irrigation or drainage work as to cause sudden and extensive public injury, such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter upon any immovable property in the neighbourhood of such irrigation or drainage work and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bushes, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes, straw, earth, stones or other material found in or upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

72. All persons whose materials may be taken under the foregoing section shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the irrigation-officer for such materials at the highest market rate for similar materials for the time being prevailing in the neighbourhood.

73. Whenever as a result of the removal under section 71 of any trees, bushes, earth, stone or other materials, any damage is caused to any person, the irrigation-officer shall pay to such person a reasonable amount of compensation for such damage.

74. Any dispute arising between the irrigation-officer and any person as to the amount to be paid to such person under sections 72 and 73 shall be referred to the Collector whose decision thereon shall be final.

CHAPTER X.

OF CUSTOMARY LABOUR.

Works at
which
customary
labour is
admissible.

75. (1) The provisions of this chapter apply to the following irrigation or drainage works if, and to the extent to which the Local Government, after an inquiry in the prescribed manner, by notification declares that it is customary to perform unpaid labour in respect of them:—

- (a) all river and spring channels;
- (b) all tanks;
- (c) all supply and escape channels connected with tanks; and
- (d) any other irrigation or drainage work.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Local Government by an order to declare, in respect of all or any of the aforesaid works in any locality, that the customary labour referred to in section 76 need not be performed either wholly or in part.

Kulivansam
work defined.
Persons who
are bound to
perform it.

76. Every owner or occupier of land irrigated or drained by any irrigation or drainage work shall perform in respect of such work without payment such items of the following customary labour hereinafter called kulivansam work as may be found by the Local Government after inquiry in the prescribed manner to be customary in the locality and may be so declared by notification issued by them:—

- (a) filling up gullies, cracks, rats and holes;
- (b) removing prickly-pear, wild cotton, bushes or other rank growth or pernicious weed;
- (c) clearing away such underwood as may be considered by the irrigation-officer to be injurious;
- (d) clearing sand or silt from sluices and channels;
- (e) keeping clear the spaces between the upright stones of talingulas except in so far as the temporary filling up of such spaces is permitted by custom or by the irrigation officer for purposes of irrigation; and
- (f) any other work.

Kulivansam.—All lands forming part of the regulated or recognized system of an irrigation work shall be deemed to be land irrigated by such work within the meaning of this section.

77. Any person affected by a declaration made by the Government under the two preceding sections may institute a suit on behalf of himself and others similarly affected to establish that the custom declared does not exist whether wholly or in part.

78. It shall be the duty of every village headman or other person appointed or authorized in this behalf to see that the kudimmarum work in respect of any irrigation or drainage work situated in the village or villages in his charge is duly performed.

79. If such work is neglected, the headman or other person so appointed or authorized shall report the matter to the irrigation-officer who shall in the prescribed manner require the persons bound to do the work to carry it out on or before a certain date. If the requisition is not complied with, the irrigation-officer may cause the work to be done by hired labour and recover the cost from such persons, in proportion to the extent of land held by them and served by such work.

The irrigation-officer may also at the request of the owners of a single portion of the lands served by such irrigation or drainage work execute the work and recover the cost from the owners of all the lands proportionately.

80. If during the execution of kudimmarum work any person who is bound to contribute labour towards such work neglects or refuses to do so, the village headman or the person authorized may employ hired labourers for the performance of the labour which such person is bound to contribute.

81. The labour which each occupier of land is bound to contribute towards the performance of kudimmarum work and the proportionate share of labour for each village where an irrigation or drainage work serves more than one village shall be determined in the prescribed manner.

82. Whenever any person who is bound to contribute labour towards the performance of kudimmarum work neglects or refuses without sufficient and reasonable cause so to contribute, the irrigation-officer may levy from such person a sum not exceeding twice the value of the labour which such person is bound to contribute.

Against the order of the irrigation-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Collector whose decision shall be final.

Power to levy
and to limit of
customary
labour.

83. (1) In respect of any irrigation or drainage work the Local Government may, in lieu of enforcing customary labour, levy an annual cess from the persons who are bound to contribute such labour, whenever the owners of a major portion of the lands served by such work so desire.

The cess shall be determined and administered in the manner prescribed.

(2) The Local Government may at any time abolish the imposition of the cess; and on such abolition the liability to perform customary labour shall revive.

Exemption
of persons from
cess.

84. Except as provided by section 77, no civil court shall take cognizance of any suit filed in respect of any matter dealt with in this chapter.

Account of
money collected
and expended.

85. The village headman or other person appointed for the purpose of this chapter shall keep an account of the moneys collected and expended by him and all unexpended balances in his hand shall be applied only for the purposes of kudimaramai work from time to time.

Application of
the Madras
Customary
Labour Act.

86. The provisions of chapters IX and X shall apply to all irrigation works and the Madras Customary Labour Act shall have no operation where and in so far as the provisions of chapters IX and X apply.

CHAPTER XI.

OF IRRIGATION PANCHAYATS AND BOARDS.

Composition
of a panchayat
or board.

87. Subject to such general or special rules as may be prescribed, the District Collector may, when he is satisfied that a substantial demand exists, constitute an irrigation panchayat for a village or for an individual irrigation work or part of such work.

Such panchayat shall consist of the village headman, who shall be a member ex officio, and of not more than nine and not less than three other members who shall be elected in the manner prescribed, by and from among resident owners and in the absence of such owners the occupiers of land who are interested by reason of such ownership or occupation in the proper maintenance of such work.

The elected members shall hold office for a period of three years, but shall be eligible for re-election.

Provided that an elected member shall be deemed to have vacated his office as soon as he ceases to possess the abovesaid qualification.

88. Subject to such general or special rules as may be prescribed, the District Collector may in respect of an irrigation work irrigating more than one village constitute an irrigation board consisting of two or more panchayats or delegates therefrom.

Constitution of an irrigation board.

The appointment of delegates to irrigation boards shall be made in the manner prescribed and every delegate shall hold his office only for such time as he continues to be a member of the panchayat of which he is the delegate.

89. (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, the members of a panchayat or board may (a) elect a president from among themselves and (b) frame by-laws for the conduct of their business.

Electors of President and framing of by-laws.

(2) The provisions of the following sections as regards panchayats shall also apply as far as possible to irrigation boards.

90. (1) On the constitution of an irrigation panchayat under section 87, the District Collector may place any irrigation work or any portion thereof which he considers suitable for management by a panchayat under the control of the panchayat subject to the condition that the panchayat shall maintain such work to the satisfaction of the Collector and subject also to such other conditions as may be prescribed.

Transfer and division of panchayats in respect of works placed under their control.

(2) Subject to any rules that may be framed by the District Collector in this behalf, a panchayat appointed under section 87 shall have power—

(a) to exercise, in respect of the irrigation work under its control, all the functions of an irrigation officer under this Act in regard to obtaining materials on emergency and demanding and enforcing customary labour;

(b) to measure and administer the cess if any levied under section 83 in respect of the irrigation work under its control;

(c) where no cess is levied under section 83 to levy in lieu of customary work, either wholly or in part, a cess at a rate not exceeding the rate which may be prescribed;

(d) to regulate in respect of any irrigation work under its control the manner and the order in which the lands in the village under that work shall be irrigated, the time of the commencement of the issue of water, the period up to which the supply of water shall continue and the quantity to be let out but so as not to interfere with any established or customary right to preferential or proportional supply;

(e) to take such other steps as may be necessary in order to secure the proper maintenance of any irrigation work entrusted to its control and the due utilization of the water contained therein; and

(f) generally to exercise, in respect of any irrigation work entrusted to its control, such of the powers vested in the Government as may be delegated to it by the Government by a general or special order made in this behalf.

Against an order of the panchayat levying a cess under clause (e) of this sub-section any person who is liable to pay the cess may appeal to the Collector whose decision shall be final.

Publication
of by-laws.

91. Any panchayat constituted under section 87 may frame such by-laws as it may deem expedient for the purposes set out in the last preceding section and shall publish such by-laws in the village in such manner as may be prescribed.

Penalty for
violation in
any by-law.

92. (1) Any person who, in contravention of the by-laws framed and published by the panchayat under the preceding section, irrigates any land from any irrigation work under the control of that panchayat shall be liable to pay, by order of the panchayat, a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 per acre for such land on each occasion of such irrigation, and the Government may, at the request of the panchayat, recover the amount of the penalty as an arrear of land revenue and hand over the same to the panchayat.

(2) Such penalty shall be levied without prejudice to the imposition of enhanced water-cess under section 107 of this Act provided that such enhanced water-cess shall be reduced by the amount of any penalty which may have been collected under sub-section (1) of this section.

(3) Against an order of the panchayat under sub-section (1) an appeal shall lie to the Collector but only on the ground that the order or the by-law on which it

is based is contrary to the orders passed by an irrigation officer or to any terms or agreement recognized by such officer or that it is contrary to law.

(4) No civil court may take cognizance of any suit relating to any order of a panchayat imposing a penalty except on the ground that the order is contrary to law or to a decree of a civil court.

93. Whenever the Local Government are satisfied that, for the proper protection, maintenance or management of an irrigation work under its control, it is necessary for a panchayat to carry out work not being kadiamant work, the Local Government may provide the panchayat with funds to meet the cost of such work either wholly or in part. When funds are so provided the panchayat shall carry out the work in such manner and within such time as the Local Government may direct.

(Contribution by Government.)

94. (1) All sums realized as penalties and all other receipts of a panchayat, including any contribution from the Local Government, shall constitute a fund to be called the "Irrigation Panchayat Fund." The accounts of the fund shall be kept in the manner prescribed.

(Contribution of the Irrigation Panchayat.)

(2) The expenses incurred by the panchayat in carrying out the purposes mentioned in this chapter shall be paid out of the Panchayat Fund.

Provided that any contribution made by the Local Government for any specific purpose shall be applied solely to that purpose.

95. (1) If it is the opinion of the District Collector any panchayat persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by this Act or exceeds or abuses its powers, such Collector may, after giving an opportunity to the members of the panchayat to be heard in their defence, order the panchayat to be dissolved and direct the formation of a fresh panchayat.

(Dissolution of a panchayat.)

(2) Where the panchayat so elected also persistently makes default or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Collector may, after hearing the members of the panchayat in their defence, order the panchayat to be dissolved and take charge of any moneys which may be in their hands and shall utilize the same for such purposes and in such manner as may be prescribed.

96. No member of a panchayat shall be liable to be sued for any act done in good faith in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

(Liability of a panchayat member for his act.)

Panchayat
under the
Village
Panchayat
Act, 1909,
may be in
charge of
panchayat.

97. Where under section 18 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1909, the Local Government have transferred to a panchayat constituted under the said Act the protection, maintenance and management of an irrigation work, such panchayat, not withholding anything contained in section 87 of this Act, shall, in respect of such work, be deemed to be, and be competent to exercise the powers and perform the duties of, an irrigation panchayat constituted under this Act. Such panchayat shall keep the Irrigation Panchayat Fund distinct from the "Panchayat Fund" constituted under the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1909.

Constitution
of a Local
Irrigation
Board.

98. The Local Government may constitute a District Irrigation Board for each district or for particular works and may vest in such Board such powers and duties as the Government may from time to time declare by general or special order in that behalf.

CHAPTER XII.

OF JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

Suit or
application
for the issue
of an injunction.

99. Except where otherwise provided or where an order or decision is declared to be final, all claims in respect of anything done under this Act may be tried by the civil courts; but no such court shall entertain a suit or application for the issue of an injunction to restrain the exercise of any powers conferred by this Act upon the Local Government or any person or body of persons or any officer.

Power to
examine &
swear &
examine.

100. Any person empowered under this Act to conduct any inquiry may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of witnesses and the production of documents as are conferred on civil courts by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Inquiry a
judicial
proceeding.
Power of
injunction.

101. Every inquiry conducted under this Act shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding.

102. The period of limitation for an appeal under this Act shall run from the date of the order appealed against and shall be as follows:

(a) When the appeal lies to the Collector or District Collector—thirty days.

(b) When the appeal lies to the Board of Revenue—sixty days.

(c) When the appeal lies to the Government—ninety days.

In computing the time for the purposes of this section allowance shall be made for the time requisite for obtaining copies of the order appealed against.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

103. Whoever, unlawfully, does any of the following acts, that is to say:—

Offence under this Act.

(1) damages, alters, enlarges or obstructs any irrigation or drainage work;

(2) interferes with, materially increases or diminishes the supply of water to or in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under any irrigation or drainage work or does any act which renders such irrigation or drainage work less useful for the purpose for which it was constructed;

(3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger, damage or render less useful any irrigation or drainage work;

(4) constructs, removes or alters any dam, weir, embankment, sluice, channel or other work in contravention of the provisions of section 18;

(5) surveys or leaks the water of any irrigation work so as to render it less fit for the purpose of irrigation;

72 (6) destroys, injures, defaces or moves any landmark, level-stake or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a public servant;

(7) removes or injures any tree, bush, grass or other vegetation intended for the protection of any irrigation or drainage work after a prohibitory Order issued by the Collector in that behalf;

(8) commits a breach of any rule made in accordance with the provisions of section 10: for breach whereof the Local Government has, in such rules, directed that a penalty may be incurred;

shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, ^{twice} in the case of offences under clauses (1) to (4), both inclusive to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default to pay the fine to simple imprisonment not exceeding two months, and in the case of offences under clauses (5) to (8), to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to simple imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Power of
magistrate
to compensate
person
injured out of
fine imposed.

104. Whenever any magistrate imposes a fine upon any person for an offence under this Act, he may direct that the whole or any part of such fine may be paid by way of compensation to the person injured by such offence.

Person
instructed
of injury
may be
required to
prove that
the same.

105. When any person is convicted of an offence under section 103 or of the offence of mischief under the Indian Penal Code in relation to any irrigation or drainage work, the convicting magistrate may order that he shall remove the obstruction or repair the damage or replace or repair the land-mark, level-mark, water-gauge or apparatus in respect of which conviction has taken place within a period to be fixed in such order. If such person refuses to obey such order or fails to carry out its directions within the period so fixed, any irrigation-officer duly empowered in this behalf may carry out the work in accordance with such order and the expenses incurred shall be recoverable from such person by the Collector.

Power to
remove
person
removing
obstruction.

106. Any irrigation-officer or other person duly empowered in this behalf in charge of or employed upon any irrigation or drainage work may remove from any land or buildings appertaining thereto any person who in his view commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7) of section 101.

Enhanced
water-tax
for
any other
injustice.

107. (1) Whenever on a survey the Collector finds water has been taken for the purpose of irrigation from any irrigation or drainage work in contravention of the provisions of section 20 or in violation of any rule made under section 103, it shall be lawful for the Collector subject to such rules as may be prescribed, to impose, in addition to the tax, if any, leviable under this Act, enhanced water-tax not exceeding five times the water tax lawfully payable for a first irrigated crop in respect of such water.

Provided that where a person has become liable to enhanced water-tax under this section and he has not also committed an offence under section 103, he shall not be liable both to pay enhanced water-tax under this section and also to undergo prosecution for the offence.

(2) Where, as the result of damage, alteration, enlargement or obstruction to an irrigation or drainage work water has been taken for the benefit of certain lands the Collector may recover from the occupiers of

the lands so benefited enhanced does not exceeding five times the water-rate ordinarily payable for a first crop irrigated in respect of such water.

Against the order of the Collector an appeal shall lie to the District Collector, whose decision shall be final.

(3) The enhanced water-rate provided in this section shall be leviable also on lands which are ordinarily exempt from a separate cost for water.

Explanation—For the purposes of this section the words "water-rate ordinarily payable" shall, in the case of land paying a water-rate of assessment to Government, mean the rate of water-rate levied on neighbouring lands of similar description and quality.

108. The amount of rate or cess payable by any person under this Act in respect of any land shall be a first charge on his interest in the land. All rates, cesses, or contributions recoverable by the Government and all fines, penalties or other sums leviable by them under this Act shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue. *Recovery of cesses, &c.*

109. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, after previous publication, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and alter or amend any rules so made. *Power to make rules.*

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Government may make rules—

(a) regarding the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(b) prescribing the cases in which and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, unless otherwise expressly provided for in this Act, shall be appealable;

(c) prescribing the persons by whom, and the time, place or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act shall be done;

(d) prescribing the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed by this Act shall be assumed or performed;

(e) prescribing the conditions subject to which supplies of water may be made from an irrigation or drainage work; and declaring the manner in which sources of irrigation shall be assigned to any land;

(f) declaring the additional rate of cess leviable under section 45 (2);

(g) declaring the manner and the proportion in which water-cess shall be levied from the landholder and the ryot under section 46;

(h) declaring the annual rate payable under section 50;

(i) for the determination of the extent of land entitled to irrigation free of water-cess;

(j) for the localization of such land;

(k) for the determination of the customary labour to be contributed by each village where an irrigation or drainage work serves more than one village or by individual persons;

(l) for the determination, collection and administration of the cess levied under section 63 in lieu of customary labour;

(m) for the conduct of business by panchayats and irrigation boards and for the maintenance of a record of their proceedings;

(n) for the election of the members of panchayats, and the appointment of delegates to irrigation boards;

(o) for the election of the president of a panchayat or irrigation board;

(p) for declaring the objects on which expenditure may be incurred by a panchayat, or irrigation board;

(q) for the conduct of inquiries by panchayats, and irrigation boards;

(r) regarding the accounts to be maintained by panchayats and irrigation boards, the audit of such accounts and the arrangements to be made for the lodging and custody of the Irrigation Panchayat Fund;

(a) prescribing the maximum rate of one which an irrigation purchaser or board may levy;

(c) prescribing the forms and the mode of service of notices and orders under this Act where no form or mode of service is prescribed by this or any other Act; and directing the manner in which any notifications shall be published; and

(d) for the guidance of officers in the exercise of the duties assigned to them under this Act.

(3) The first rules under this Act shall be made within one year from the date of this Act and until the rules are so made, the existing rules shall continue to be in force.

(4) The rules made under this section shall be laid before the Legislative Council for a period of not less than two months while the Council is in session.

Y. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARYAN,
Acting Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept.